THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,040. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Third column.
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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A.—LETTER CHEERING. CONSULTED Q. ALL going well. Bat quiet, patience. On level little, gently; not downward yet.

EAGLE—SAME TIME AND PLACE TO-DAY AS YESterday. Don't fail.

GRAND STREET CAR, FRIDAY FORENOON.—THE gentleman who got off near Lord & Taylor's would be delighted to form the acquaintance of the blonde lady who sat opposite. Please address G. CARLYLE, box 141 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Mrs. Catharine Leake, lately a resident of 64 Bond street, New York. Address box 3,567 New York Post office.

LINDERS.—INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. ADEline Linders, late of Gothenburg, Sweden—(is supposed to be in New York or vicinity)—by AXEL W. DARLSSON. Address in care of box 218 Herald office.

MISSING WOMAN.—MRS. R. H. ATWATER, OF NO. 511 Fulton avenue, wife of Mr. Atwater, well known to the habitues of the Academy of Music as a most attentive and courteous usher, has been missing since Tuesday afternoon. At that time, she returned with her husband to this city from Plainfield, N. J., and took a crosstown car for her home, Mr. Atwater leaving her at South ferry. The conductor of the car states that she got out at the corner of Bridge and Willoughby streets, one block from her residence. Since then she has not been seen by any of her family. Mrs. Atwater has not been well for some time, and her mind wandered at times, and it is thought that she lost her way. She had in her possession at the time about $230 in money and some jewelry. She is about thirty-six years of age, short in stature, of dark complexion, has black eyes, and was dressed in mourning, with an Astrakhan sacque, and wore a yellow worsted scarf around her neck.

MORSE, LATE OF ACTINIC PRINTING COMPANY, will please send his address to Drs. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway.

WILL MRS. LELLAND COMMUNICATE AT ONCE with WM. FARLAND, Astor House?

WILL THE LADY DRESSED IN BLACK SITTING in the third row from the front, Booth's theatre, Thursday evening, May 2, with middle-aged gentleman, and told afterwards took some soda water, please send her address to LIGHT SIDE WHISKER S, Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO, A LADY'S Gold Watch, with Chain. The proved owner may have it, after having paid all expenses for advertising, by calling on the Rev. JOHN I. SCHANDEL, in Passaic, Passaic County, N. J.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, IN A Wall street stage, a lady's Pocketbook, which the owner can have by calling at No. 2 West Sixteenth street, New York, any day, at 1 o'clock, and proving property.

FOUND—IN A TWENTY-THIRD STREET STAGE, A Pocketbook, containing a few dollars; the owner can get it by applying at E. DE PERCEVAL'S, 729 Broadway, and paying expenses.

FOUND—ON THE 2D INST., A POCKET BOOK, CONtaining a small sum of money, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement and furnishing a description of the book and amount contained, along with the address of owner. Address E. D. box 2,693 New York Post office.

FOUND.—THE LADY WHO LOST THE GOLD BRACElet in the Fifth avenue stage on the 24 of May can have the same by calling in person at 38 Nassau street, Brooklyn.

LOST—BETWEEN SEVENTH AND SIXTH AVENUES and Jefferson Market and Twenty-first street, a Locket, with a cameo setting, and on back inscription, "March 12, 1872, Simey to Baby," containing a picture. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 213 West Thirteenth street.

LOST—A BLACK TERRIER DOG, REV. WM. S. Downey engraved on the collar. Please return him to 605 Second avenue. God will reward honesty.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, MAY 2, SIX (6) SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, Numbers 560, 606, 667, 669, 670, 671. Said bonds are registered at the Bank of Commerce, of New York. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery and return to 12 West Ninth street.

LOST—THURSDAY, MAY 2, A GOLD LINK BRACElet, clasp blue enamelled, from Fifty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, Third avenue cars, crosstoWn Twenty-third street to Broadway and Nineteenth street.

LOST—ON THE 2D INST., A SMALL LIGHT COLORED Scotch Terrier—name of "Mac" on the collar. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning him to 153 East Sixteenth street.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE, going down, between Thirty-eighth and Bleecker streets, or going up Broadway from Bond street to Twenty-third street, and up Fifth avenue to Thirty-eighth street, a gold Pen and Pencil Case, with the letter F engraved on blood stone top. Any person finding and returning same to No. 6 West Thirty-eighth street will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—WILL BE PAID BY F. W. HOFFMAN, 12 Pine street, to the finder of a Package of Law Papers, lost last Tuesday.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A BROWN sacking Overcoat, lost in the Eighth avenue car Thursday, P. M., to Asbestos Felting Company, 45 Jay st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, AN OLD BLACK AND TAN Slut, on Friday morning. By returning her to 204 Elm street will receive the above reward. W. G. HERBLICK.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM 356 WEST Thirty-second street, A Scotch terrier Pup; answers to the name of Flo. Any person returning him will receive the above reward.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL, a Yellow Scotch Terrier Dog, long back, tail and ears unscropped. Last seen about 5 o'clock P. M. in the neighborhood of Hudson and Barrow streets. Address box 2,666 Post office, or 134 Church street, where dog may be returned.

$200 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM THE CUNARD wharf, Jersey City, on the night of Friday, April 26, one hundred and forty five barrels of copper. Any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders and recovery of the property will receive the above reward. C. G. FRANKLYN.

REWARDS.

COX & KING, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 Broadway and 11 New street (established 1852)—Furnish only reliable and experienced operatives; branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis; correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR A black and tan Slut; a scar on hind leg. 614½ Broadway.

A.—DETECTIVES EDSALL & JONES, NO. 5 PINE street, furnish reliable and efficient operatives in all matters pertaining to their business. Correspondents throughout United States and Europe. Business strictly confidential.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 239 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

A FORTUNE FOR A SMALL OUTLAY. SEE BUSIness opportunities.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS OR SOLDIERS, DISeased, wounded, injured or ruptured in the war, and the widows, minor children or dependent parents of those who have died, are entitled to pension. Apply to Dr. E. B. JACKSON, late surgeon United States Navy, No. 4 New Chambers street.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 311—MAY 3, 1872.
21, 42, 10, 30, 4, 6, 16, 34, 63, 41, 52, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 312—MAY 3, 1872.
3, 21, 20, 24, 19, 57, 76, 41, 5, 70, 11, 24, 67, 59.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 211—MAY 3, 1872.
51, 57, 11, 54, 19, 37, 52, 15, 13, 22, 18, 53.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 212—MAY 3, 1872.
66, 27, 31, 5, 15, 78, 30, 10, 2, 42.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,960.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row; box 4,969 Post office.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT AND AUDIT.

Public notice is hereby given, in conformity with section 2, chapter 9, of the Laws of New York, enacted January 30, 1872, that an adjourned public meeting of the Board of Apportionment and Audit of the city and county of New York will be held in the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York, in the New York County Court House, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the 4th day of May, 1872.
New York, May 3, 1872.
RICHARD A. STORRS,
Clerk Board of Apportionment and Audit.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note for $310 25, dated April 12, 1872, at one month from date, made by Leopold Kahn to the order of himself and endorsed by him and J. L. Levison & Co., the same having been lost and payment stopped. M. BERLINER, 87 Worth street.

EAYLESWOOD MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—SECOND Annual Convention at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, 4 P. M., 15th May. Preliminary meeting, Fourth street and Lafayette place, 4 P. M., 14th May. For further particulars see JAMES A. VOSE, Treasurer, 356 Washington street, New York.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election will be held at the office of the New York Bridge Company, No. 31 Fulton street, in the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 3d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for 15 directors of said company for the ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1873. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.
Dated MAY 4, 1872.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRICES REDUCED—OFFICIAL drawing on file. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

MASONIC—AURORA GRATA CONSISTORY, OF Brooklyn.—This body of the A. and A. Rite of Masonry is now exemplifying all the degrees of the Rite to the Thirty-second; will exhibit the Twenty-fifth degree, or Knight of the Brazen Serpent, in the most intricate detail on Saturday evening, May 4, at their Asylum, Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street. All brethren of sufficient grade are fraternally invited to be present.
C. T. MCLENAGHAN, Z. Z., Commander-in-Chief.

ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY LOTTERY BROkers. JOS. BATES & CO., 71 Broadway, room 31.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRICES REDUCED. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,655, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA, ROYAL SAXON AND KENtucky orders filled. CARPENTER & BOOTH, Commission Agents, 162 Broadway, room 5.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—PRICES REduced. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall st., N. Y.

SHOW CARDS—READY MADE OR MADE TO ORDER while you wait. Suitable for every business. Lettering on muslin a specialty.
J. NOAKES, 203 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &C.—AT the new first class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c., 106 to 114 East Thirty-second street, near Fourth avenue. The public is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others. JOHN H. MORRELL.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &C., 1,256 and 1,258 Broadway and 151 West Thirty-second street. Established 15 years. Separate rooms, all sizes. Moving attended to. E. MARTIN & SON.

"THE INFORMATION WANTED."—SEND FOR Jayne's Index Register for 1872; 4,000 selected cases for heirs, legatees and persons in America; price 25c.; also 30,000 advertisements from London Times and other English and American papers for hers.
JOHN P. JAYNE, Attorney, No. 7 Murray st., New York.

WANTED—GLASS OR METAL JARS, BOTTLES, Cans, Stoppers, &c.; best adapted for delivering sealed milk to consumers; also best mode of refrigerating large quantities of milk on storage. Send circulars of new creamers, churns, &c., to the CONSUMERS' AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Masonic Temple, Boston.

$578,558 WAS DRAWN IN THE LEGALIZED Kentucky State Lottery, May 3; $100,000 gold was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, April 20. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20—A LARGE, BLACK NEWfoundland Dog; a good watch and well trained; aged nine months, and weighing 100 pounds. Apply at 344 Second avenue.

THE TURF.

FLLETWOOD ASSOCIATION,
MORRISANIA, N. Y.
SPRING MEETING, 1872.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 21.
Purse No. 1—$600, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes; $350 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third.
Purse No. 2—$1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $900 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.
Purse No. 3—$1,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:34; $700 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
Purse No. 4—$2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 23.
Purse No. 5—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $600 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third.
Purse No. 6—$1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27; $1,000 to first, $450 to second, $250 to third.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 25.
Purse No. 7—$600, for horses that have never beaten 2:46; $350 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third.
Purse No. 8—$2,500, free for all horses; $1,500 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third.

CONDITIONS.

All the above races to be in harness, mile heats, best 3 in 5, and will be governed by the rules of the National Association. Entries must comply with their rules.

No horse shall be drawn except by permission of the judges of the race, under penalty of being expelled, unless at or before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the race (omitting Sundays) the proper party shall have lodged with the Secretary or proprietor of the course a written notice of his intention not to start, after which notice the horse so drawn shall be ineligible to start in the race.

A horse distancing the field will receive the entire purse.

Entries to close at the American Jockey Club Restaurant (T. B. Johnson's), corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, New York, on Thursday, May 9, at 3 P. M. Entries by telegraph will only be received before the box is opened.

All communications to be addressed to C. H. Van Ness, President, at Morrisania, or at T. B. Johnson's.
C. H. VAN NESS, President.
W. H. VAN CORT, Superintendent.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK
FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
SPRING MEETING, 1872.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 28.
Purse No. 1—$600, for horses that have never beaten 3 minutes. $350 to first, $150 to second and $100 to third.
Purse No. 2—$1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:31. $900 to first, $400 to second and $200 to third.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.
Purse No. 3—$1,200, for horses that have never beaten 2:34. $700 to first, $300 to second and $200 to third.
Purse No. 4—$2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:29. $1,500 to first, $600 to second and $400 to third.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 30.
Purse No. 5—$1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:29. $600 to first, $250 to second and $150 to third.
Purse No. 6—$1,700, for horses that have never beaten 2:27. $1,000 to first, $450 to second and $250 to third.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, MAY 31.
Purse No. 7—$600, for horses that have never beaten 2:46. $350 to first, $150 to second and $100 to third.
Purse No. 8—$2,500, free for all horses. $1,500 to first, $600 to second and $400 to third.

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All communications to be addressed to Geo. W. Oakley, Superintendent, corner Fulton and Boerum streets (Long Island Savings Bank building), Brooklyn.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN IS called to sale, by public auction, at private stable No. 1 East Twenty-eighth street, rear of Fifth avenue, to-day (Saturday), May 4, at 10 o'clock prompt, of elegant Horses, Wagons, Harness, Stable Fixtures, &c., being strictly the property of a private gentleman.
By JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

Team of elegant, high, Kentucky bred dapple brown Geldings, about 15¾ high, 6 and 7 years old this spring, fine flowing manes and tails; were sired by Ericsson, dam a thoroughbred; can scarcely be distinguished from each other in appearance, style, symmetry, action and gait; are prompt, game and stylish, with fine, lofty and rapid knee action; they need no checks nor gags, drive evenly and pleasantly together without pulling or fretting, and style to perfection; they are great roadsters; can travel sure in 3½ or better, and have size, style, action and muscle enough for a first class coach, phaeton or road team; have no vices nor tricks and fear nothing, and are warranted strictly sound and kind.

Team of the handsomest, finest and best matched young dapple gray trotting or road Mares in the country; were raised by John Buford, in Kentucky; are full sisters; 5 and 6 years old this spring; were sired by Pilot, dam by Woodpecker; are 15½ high, with fine flowing manes and tails; have fine symmetry, and drive in great style without pulling, fretting or lagging; in fact, can be driven by a lady; are evenly and pure gaited, honest and reliable, hardy and rugged, and have fine endurance; they can beat three minutes (or no sale) either single or double, and are warranted sound and kind; they showed last fall at fair 2:56; are the finest, most desirable and honest team to be found; they have handsome and bloodlike heads and necks, carry them high and are strongly made.

These two teams were purchased in Kentucky by Dr. Herr on orders from present owner, who instructed him last fall to purchase two of as fine teams as he could find, limiting him as to size and color only. They arrived here in good condition a few weeks ago, and are now finely seasoned and acclimated and fit for immediate use. Since their arrival their owner has had serious domestic afflictions, and has concluded to sell out his entire stock and go abroad. They are worthy of special attention, as their equals are seldom seen. They make an elegant four-in-hand team, and are strictly warranted in every particular.

Also an elegant and high bred coupe or family Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; blood bay, all black points, flowing mane and tail; cannot be outstyled by any horse in New York; extra fine traveller; fine action; without vice or trick, fault or blemish; warranted sound and kind.

The fast and handsome dark chestnut trotting Horse Farragut, 15¾ high, 8 years old; an elegant gentleman's road horse; well behaved, sensible and fine; without vice, trick, fault or blemish; warranted to beat 2:45 to road wagon, and warranted sound and kind.

This sale is positive, absolute and unreserved, without the least limit or restriction whatsoever, and is all strictly private and first class stock.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular auction sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warranted.
The only mart in the State
HAVING A DRIVING RING
for showing horses on sale
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

The most elegant, handsomest and best extra combined saddle and harness gelding in the city; is a red roan, with long, flowing mane and tail; was bred by Dr. Herr, of Kentucky, and sired by Kentucky Clay; is 15½ high full, 6 years old; very blocky built, and can carry any weight; is an extra handy, prompt and game driver, and can trot close to three minutes; is, without exception, one of the finest saddle horses in America, and goes all known Kentucky saddle gaits; is unsurpassed for style and fine appearance; is afraid of nothing; perfectly gentle for a lady to drive or ride, and is warranted sound and kind.

Elegant, handsome and fast blood bay Coupe or Road Horse, 16 high, 6 years old; an extra stylish, fine and easy driver; can trot in three minutes, and was never handled for speed; is very stylish and showy, a great roadster, unequalled for coupe or family use; flowing mane and tail, and warranted sound and kind.

Extra fine dark bay Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; a very free, easy and pleasant driver; can trot close to 3 minutes; all day roadster; no vice nor tricks; fine family or business Horse, and warranted sound and kind.

The extra fine and fast bay trotting Mare Victoria, sired by General Knox, dam by Arlington, is 15¾ high, 7 years old; is very stylish, game and easy driver; has a record of 2:40¾ at Augusta, Me.; is afraid of nothing; can be driven by a lady at speed, and is warranted sound and kind; also Road Wagon, Harness, &c.

Fine large bay Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; prompt, free and easy driver; extra fine business Horse, and warranted sound and kind.

Also the elegant celebrated and fast bay trotting gelding Listener; is 15¾ high, 8 years old, very prompt and pleasant driver, fears nothing, stands without tying; has a record of 2:30, and is warranted to trot in 2:45 this day, and is warranted sound and kind; this horse was bid off last Wednesday by Beale & Hamilton, of 122 East Twenty-ninth street, who has failed to call for him.

Six top and no top Road Wagons.
New and second hand Harness, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A.—
MINER & STEVENS
have removed their Carriage Warerooms from 656 Broadway to their factory, 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, where may be found a fine assortment of fashionable Carriages and Light Wagons of their own manufacture.

A.—A FEW SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, IN FIRST rate order, for sale at our factory, in Twenty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue:—
Light Brett, our make.
Victoria, our make.
Coupe, our make.
Clarence, our make.
C Spring Coach, city make.
Light Phaeton, city make.
Top and no top Wagons, city make.
J. B. BREWSTER & CO., Twenty-fifth street.

A BARGAIN.—TWO SETS ENGLISH DOUBLE HARness, silver mountings, very little used. Ask for PAUL, 139 West Seventeenth street, rear.

A.—PONY PHAETONS—CARRIAGES—PONY PHAEtons. All the newest styles
at FLANDRAUS,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street,
near Fifth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL STYLISH PAIR OF YOUNG BAY Horses, 15¾ hands high; Morgan, Drew and Messenger stock; can show 3 minutes together now, and one trotted in 2:45 when 5 years old; for beauty, style and promise they cannot be excelled. Apply to JOHN CORCORAN, 39 West Forty-fourth street.

A BROWN SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE, 15¾ HANDS high, 6 years old; perfectly sound; trots and lopes under saddle; perfectly kind in single or double harness; price $250. Inquire at private stable, 376 West Thirty-fifth street, between 8 and 10 A. M. or 4 and 7 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, ELEGANT IN ALL ITS appointments, consisting of a fast brown Mare, that cannot be excelled for style or good and kind driving qualities, either double or single, and Wagon, Harness, &c., &c., of the most modern character and best makers, separately or together; this turnout is well worthy of attention, and will be sold low to a prompt buyer, as the owner is going away. Apply at stables corner Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

A.—TOP AND OPEN PONY PHAETONS OF ALL styles, finished in the best manner, $125 up; new leather top square box Wagons, $150 up; also all styles summer Carriages for sale low; a fine assortment of second hand top and open Wagons for road purposes; Clarences, Coaches, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c.; Harness, Robes, Sheets, Whips, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 29 to 29 Wooster street.

A PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—PONY 13 hands, jet black, 7 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness; free from all vices; can be used by the most timid lady or child in saddle or harness; Basket Phaeton and Harness to match; best city maker. Apply at private stable, 151 East Twenty-eighth street.

A.—A.—AN ELEGANT EIGHT-SPRING VICTORIA, with skeleton boot, very richly trimmed in brown silk satin; built by Messrs J. B. Brewster & Co., of Twenty-fifth street; cost $2,000; been used only a part of one season, and is in perfect order. May be seen at BREWSTER'S Warerooms, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh street.

A SECOND HAND TURNOUT SEAT TOP BUGGY, new no top four-seat Wagon; will be sold to-day at some price. To be seen at TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A ROAD WAGON FOR SALE—AS GOOD AS NEW; half spring, city make. Apply at SHEPHERD & CO.'S stable, Twenty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

ANY PERSON HAVING A GOOD SECOND HAND Skeleton Wagon for sale cheap may address E. K., box 115 Herald office, stating price, &c.

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF PHAETONS, COUPE Rockaways, Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Road Buckies and other seasonable Family Carriages and Light Wagons; lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A SUPERB COUPE BAY HORSE FOR SALE LOW.—Kind and well built, 7 years old, 16 hands high; warranted sound.
JOSEPH TOWNLY, 155 West Fiftieth street.

A.—TWO PANEL COACHES, SUITABLE FOR HACKing, sold at half their value; second hand Carriages, different styles, sold low to make room.
HAWS, 10 East Fourth street.

ALDERNEYS.—FOR SALE, THOROUGHBRED JERsey or Alderney Cows, just from finest imported stock. Apply to F. LORILLARD, 16 Chambers street, or to WILLIAM CARLISLE, Pelham Bridge, N. Y.

A.—AN EIGHT-SPRING VICTORIA, HUMMEL, OF Paris, maker, in fine condition, for $250; top Buggy and open Phaeton, cheap.
REICHERT & HAYES, 600 Broadway.

A NEW TOP WAGON—SHIVERS' PATTERN; OWNER having no use for it, will sell reasonably. Apply at 161 East Thirty-second street.

A SPLENDID DAPPLE GRAY HORSE FOR SALE, fit for coupe or carriage, as the owner is going out of town. Ask for THOMAS, at Tuomey's stable, 134 East Fifty-third street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

BROWN MARE—SIRED BY BYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN; dam Black Dawsk, mare last; 5 years old; kind and sound; very promising; just in from Orange county. Apply at Ferguson's stables, Forty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS SELLING AT GREATLY reduced prices; large assortment family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons; also 100 second hand, very cheap. WITTY'S Manufactory, Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

COUPE ROCKAWAY—BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE at a bargain. Call and see it.
WOOD BROS., 749 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT 238 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, A pair of Ponies; gentle for children to drive; Phaeton, two Harnesses, two Saddles and Bridles; complete turnout.

FOR SALE—GRAY HORSE LITTLE GIANT, 16½ hands high, sound and kind, 7 years old, very stylish; can trot in 2:40 or no sale; is not afraid of steam. Apply at 275 Spring street.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF HANDSOME BAY MARES, 15 hands, 7 years old; kind and gentle, and warranted sound and very good travellers. Price $600. Call at 157 First avenue. FINAN.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Elegant Horses, Landaulet, Top Wagon, Harness, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, at the San Francisco Stable,
NO. 114 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET,
THIS MORNING, MAY 4, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

two elegant Horses, bay and gray, 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle; very fine drivers; the bay an extra fine saddle and wagon horse; have been used together, but will be sold singly.

SADDLE HORSE—The celebrated Saddle Horse "Fourline," by Glencoe; warranted in every way.

BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, 7 years old; warranted kind and gentle, and believed to be perfectly sound; sold only for want of use.

LANDAULET—Built by J. B. Brewster & Co., to order, elegantly trimmed and fully as good as new.

TOP WAGON, square box, with pole and shafts, built by Dreenhuy & Van Duser, in perfect order.

HARNESS, by Dunscombe, Double Light Coupe; also Single Coupe, Light Wagon, double and single; Robes, Blankets, Whips, Livery, &c.

FOR SALE—AT MILES' STABLE, 54 WEST NINEteenth street, a light Clarence Coupe, in very excellent order; pole and shafts.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME KENTUCKY HORSE, just arrived, bay, 16 hands, 7 years old. Seen at New England Stables, 659 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE TURNOUT (OWNER GOing abroad); a pair of very handsome bay Horses, 15¾ hands high, young and sound; also a stylish four-wheeled Dog Cart (Wood Bros.' make), in perfect order; also a nearly new set of double Harness, Blankets, &c. Can be seen at stables 128 and 130 West Thirty-first street. Ask for Richard.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HORSE, DARK BAY, 16 hands, 10 years old; sound as a bell; drives in coupe or light wagon. A good Horse wanted. Apply at private stable, corner of Fifth avenue and 127th street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE SOREEL MARE; GOOD in single and double harness and under the saddle; gentle, fast and sound. MURRAY'S Stables, 33 East Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME CHERRY BAY Kentucky saddle Horse; the best trained Horse in the country for lady or gentleman; and also two or three other very fine Horses, at a lower price. Can be seen at No. 9 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF ROAD HORSES, very stylish and good drivers; 7 and 8 years old, 15¾ hands high; will be sold separately or together. Can be seen at W. EBBITT'S stables, Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-second street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TEAM OF GRAY MARES, 6 and 8 years old; sound and kind; good travellers; fit for coach or light wagon; sold together or separately. Call at 320 West Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, ONE SIX, ONE EIGHT years old; have been driven together for the last six months; kind in single harness; also 3 Top Wagons, 1 double Harness, 1 single Harness, Robes, Whips, Blankets, &c. Inquire of C. W. NASH, 39, 40 and 41 Park Row. Can be seen at Cogswell's Stables, Thirty-third street, corner Lexington avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE TRUCK HORSES, WEIGH 2,600 pounds, price $600; to be seen at private stable, No. 5 East Twenty-eighth street. Also 6 good work Horses, to be seen at stable, Sixty-fifth street and First avenue. Also a number of Derricks and railroad Tools.
TOM. DILLON, No. 5 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 16.1 HANDS high; well bred; six years old; perfectly sound; very stylish; gentle in single and double harness; also pair of well bred chestnut Mares, 15.1 hands high, six years old; have been ridden and driven by a lady; one bay Horse, 15.3 hands; very stylish; a good saddle Horse; suitable for a heavy gentleman; a brown Mare, five years old; fast, stylish and has carried a lady. Inquire for Dr. KIRWIN, at J. C. Briggs & Co.'s stables, 139, 141 and 143 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF BAY HORSES,

THE NEW CHARTER.

Provisions of the Proposed Municipal Law.

The Election for Mayor and Aldermen To Be Held on the Last Friday in May.

Radical Changes in the Government.

NO FEES FOR CITY OFFICERS.

Heads of Departments To Be Cut Off, Put Together and Glued On.

ALBANY, May 3, 1872.

The following is the new charter for the government of New York introduced last night by Mr. Palmer in the Senate and passed to-day. It now goes to the Assembly:—

AN ACT relating to the local government of the city of New York.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

SECTION 1.—There shall be three Aldermen elected in each Senate district, and one Assistant Alderman elected in each Assembly district at the charter election in the city of New York, which shall be held on the last Friday of May, 1872, who shall take office at the expiration of the terms of office of the present Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. The said Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen so elected shall hold office until noon on the first Tuesday in May, 1874. There shall be Aldermen elected at the charter election in 1874, and every two years thereafter, who shall take office at noon on the first Tuesday in May following their election. There shall be Assistant Aldermen elected at the charter election in 1874, and annually thereafter at every succeeding charter election, who shall take office at noon on the first Tuesday in May in each and every year following their election. All the provisions of law relating to general elections in the city of New York, so far as they are applicable in respect to the manner of conducting elections and the canvass and estimate of votes, shall apply to every election held under the provisions of this act. The meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen respectively shall be public, except in case of riot, pestilence or invasion. In cases of riot, pestilence or invasion any resolution or ordinance relating thereto may be passed in both Boards on the same day.

SEC. 2.—There shall be an election held for the office of Mayor of the city of New York on the first Friday of May, in the year 1872, and the person chosen at such election to said office shall hold office from the first day of July, in the year 1872, until the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1874. Thereafter the Mayor shall be chosen at a charter election to be held on the second Tuesday of April in every second year, and shall hold office for a term of two years from the first Tuesday of May next ensuing.

SEC. 3.—Whenever the Mayor shall be under impeachment, or there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, or whenever by sickness, absence from the city, or other cause, he shall be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and possess all the rights and powers of Mayor during such disability, or in case of a vacancy, until a Mayor shall be elected and take office pursuant to law. But it shall not be lawful for the President of the Board of Aldermen, when acting as Mayor, to exercise any of the powers of appointment to or removal from office, unless the disability or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least ten days, nor to sign or approve any ordinance or resolution of the Board of Aldermen, unless the disability or absence of the Mayor shall have continued at least five days.

SEC. 4.—Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor before the expiration of a term, there shall be an election for Mayor at the next general election, and the person then elected shall hold office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 5.—The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of $10,000. He shall employ such clerks and experts as may be necessary for the discharge of his duties, and shall render to the Board of Aldermen every three months an account of the expenses of his office, and therein shall state in detail the amounts paid and agreed to be paid by him, for salaries to such clerks and experts respectively; but the aggregate of the expenses incurred by him shall not exceed in any year the sum of $25,000, unless a larger sum shall be appropriated in pursuance of law.

SEC. 6.—The Mayor shall sign each resolution or ordinance if he approve it, or return the same to the Board in which it originated, within ten days, Sundays excepted, if he does not approve it, with the reason therefor; and if thereupon each Board shall pass the same after five days, and within ten days, Sundays excepted, after such veto, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each, such resolution or ordinance shall become as effective as though the Mayor had signed the same. It shall equally become effective if he shall neglect to return the same within such ten days. In case an ordinance or resolution shall embrace appropriations or expenditures for more than one object, the Mayor may veto one or more items, and those which he shall not approve shall become effective, and every item which he shall not approve of shall be again voted upon, and shall only become effective if again passed as above provided.

SEC. 7.—No resolution or ordinance for alienating or leasing any property of the city, or which involves the application of public moneys, or the incurring of any expense, or the taking or issuing of any of said city, shall be passed or adopted until at least five days after it shall have been introduced and entered upon the journal; nor shall any such ordinance or resolution be passed or adopted unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each Board. No additional allowance beyond the legal claim which shall exist under any contract with the Corporation, or for any services or its account, shall be passed except by a unanimous vote of all the members of each Board present.

SEC. 8.—The Clerk of the Board of Aldermen shall keep the seal of the city; and his signature shall be necessary to all leases, grants and other documents, as under existing laws. He may employ such number of assistant clerks as the Board of Aldermen may authorize. He may assign any clerk to any duties other than those for which he was first employed. The Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen may employ such number of assistant clerks as the Board of Assistant Aldermen may authorize; provided that the whole amount appropriated for the pay of the said clerk and that of his assistants shall not in any year exceed the sum of $20,000.

SEC. 9.—Immediately after adjournment the clerk of each Board shall, omitting all formal and technical details, prepare a brief abstract of all resolutions and ordinances introduced, and all recommendations of committees which propose or contemplate any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys or the taxing or assessing of property in the city. He shall at once transmit to the person appointed to supervise the publication of the city journal such abstract to be published as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 10.—Except in anticipation of the revenues of the then current year, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York shall not have authority to borrow any moneys whatever on credit of the corporation or to contract any debt or loan on the credit of the city beyond the sums now authorized by law.

SEC. 11.—The Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen shall receive an annual salary of $2,000 each, and no other salary or compensation in supervisor or otherwise.

SEC. 12.—Hereafter all vacancies that occur in the office of head of any departments of the city government by removal, by expiration of a term, as hereinafter provided, or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor. The Mayor may remove the members of any existing board or commission appointed to superintend the erection or repair of any building in the city of New York, whether named in the law by which they are appointed or by any local authority, and may appoint their successors. He may also remove the present members of any other local board whose removal is not herein otherwise provided for, and appoint their successors. The heads of department and the other officers herein authorized to be appointed by the Mayor, may be removed by the Governor in the same manner as sheriffs. But the Mayor may, at any time after the charges are preferred to the Governor, suspend any such head of department for the period of thirty days, and if the Governor shall be unable to hear and decide said charges within such period of thirty days the Mayor may extend such suspension for an additional period of thirty days. The Mayor first elected after the passage of this act shall, before the 15th day of July, 1872, appoint persons to fill the places of the several heads of departments whose terms is hereinafter provided for. Such appointment shall be made for the terms herein provided. Vacancies thereafter occurring shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

SEC. 13.—The Department of Police of the city of New York shall consist of a board of police, composed of four commissioners, and said board shall be the head of said department. Two of said commissioners shall always be appointed from the political party for whom candidates for State offices there were cast in said city at the last preceding general election the highest number of votes, and two of said commissioners shall always be appointed from the political party for whose candidates for State offices there were cast in said city at the last preceding general election the next highest number of votes. Each of said commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $7,000. The Mayor shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Police, but shall have no right to vote upon any increase of salary, or on the appointment, promotion, removal, assignment or retirement of any member, clerk, employe or officer of the police force, or any officer of election. The commissioners first appointed shall take office on the 15th day of July, 1872, and hold office until the 1st day of June, 1874. The terms of office of all subsequent commissioners shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired terms.

SEC. 14.—The Board of Police shall have authority to increase the force from time to time, as public necessity shall require, not exceeding one hundred patrolmen in addition to the number now authorized by law, and said Board of Police shall detail from the force, to be under the direction of the Mayor, not exceeding twenty men to enforce the ordinances of the corporation.

SEC. 15.—The Health Department of the city of New York shall consist of the Police Commissioners of the city of New York and the Health Officer of the port, but they shall receive no additional compensation by reason of their being members of the Health Department. There shall be three bureaus in said department. The chief officer of each of said bureaus shall be called the "Sanitary Inspector," and he shall be a practising physician of at least ten years in the city of New York. The chief officer of another bureau shall be called the "Registrar of Records." And in said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage and death, and all inquisitions of Coroners (excepting those whereby a jury find a death caused by negligence or violations of law) which shall occur or be taken within the city of New York. The chief officer of the third bureau shall be called the "City Inspector." Said Board may, by rules, prescribe the manner in which the Coroners of said city shall perform their duties, and a willful neglect to comply with such rules shall be cause of removal. Said Board may impose any portion of the duties of subordinates in said department upon subordinates in the Police Department.

SEC. 16. The Registrar of Records, in addition to the duties now devolved upon him, shall, under the direction of the Board of Police, cause to be kept in each police precinct a full and complete record of the name and place of residence of each inhabitant of the precinct, and such other facts as the Board of Police may, from time to time, direct. He shall cause said records to be revised and corrected within two months after the 1st day of January in each year; and shall, under the direction of the Board of Police, take all proper and necessary means to obtain and secure, through the patrolmen of the precincts, and the residents themselves, early and full information of changes of residence and removals, so as to keep said records as full, complete and accurate as possible.

SEC. 17.—The City Inspector shall, under the supervision of the Board of Health, have charge of the cleaning of the streets, avenues and public places of the city. He shall supervise and enforce the performance of the conditions of any existing contract for such cleaning, and shall perform such additional cleaning as in the opinion of the Board of Health is necessary to keep said streets, avenues and public places clean. He shall possess all the powers and rights imposed upon or reserved to the City Inspector in any law, ordinance or contract now in force, so far as the same relates to street cleaning. For the purpose of doing such additional cleaning, and for supplying any default in the performance of any existing contract, and for cleaning said streets, avenues and places after the expiration or sooner termination of any existing contract, the Board of Health shall, with the approval of the Mayor and Comptroller, purchase or hire the carts, horses, tools and materials necessary for cleaning and keeping clean such streets, avenues and public places. The comptroller is hereby authorized and directed from time to time to issue and sell such amount of bonds at not less than their par value as may be necessary to pay the expense of purchasing the necessary carts, horses, tools and materials.

SEC. 18.—The Department of Public Works shall have cognizance and control of the survey and inspection of buildings, and there shall be in said department a bureau for the survey and inspection of buildings, the chief officer of which shall be called the Superintendent of Buildings, and shall, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works, exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by law upon the Department of Buildings and the Superintendent of Buildings. The offices of Superintendent of Railroads and of Ferries are hereby abolished.

SEC. 19.—The Department of Public Works shall have all the powers and functions heretofore and now possessed by the Department of Parks in relation to boulevards, street and avenues above Fifty-ninth street in said city, not embraced within the limits of any park or public place.

SEC. 20.—The Fire Department of the city of New York shall have for its head a board to be composed of a chief commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $7,500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $2,500 each. No fireman or officer shall be removed except upon charges preferred against him, and after an opportunity given him to be heard before the Board or a committee thereof. The chief commissioner and commissioners first appointed shall take office on the 15th day of July, 1872, and hold office until the 1st day of June, 1874. The terms of office of their successors shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 21.—The Department of Public Parks of the city of New York shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a chief commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $7,500. The commissioners shall receive no compensation. The persons first appointed shall take office on the 15th day of July, 1872, and hold office until the 1st day of June, 1874. The term of office of their successors shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 22.—The Department of Docks of the city of New York shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a chief commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $7,500. The commissioners shall receive no compensation. The persons first appointed shall take office on the 15th day of July, 1872, and hold office until the 1st day of June, 1874. The term of office of their successors shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired term. For more than one million of dollars of bonds shall be issued in any one year for the purposes of this department.

SEC. 23.—The Department of Public Charities and Correction of the city of New York shall hereafter be composed of and have for its head a chief commissioner and four commissioners. The chief commissioner shall receive an annual salary of $7,500, and the commissioners shall receive an annual salary of $2,500. The persons first appointed shall take office on the 15th day of July, 1872, and hold office until the 1st day of June, 1874. The term of office of their successors shall be two years, but persons appointed to fill vacancies shall hold only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 24. The Department of Finance shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the corporation and the money appropriated for carrying on the business of the corporation. It shall prescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all city accounts, and the manner in which all salaries shall be drawn, and the mode by which all creditors, officers and employes of the corporation shall be paid. All payments by or on behalf of the corporation shall be made through the proper disbursing officers of the Department of Finance, by means of warrants drawn on the treasury by the Comptroller, and countersigned by the Mayor. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit or in any manner affect the powers in this act conferred upon the Chamberlain. The Comptroller shall countersign all checks legally and properly drawn by the Chamberlain.

SEC. 25.—All accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the Comptroller; and he shall settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the corporation, and all accounts in which the corporation is concerned as debtor or creditor (provided, however, that such settlement and adjustment shall not have the effect of a judgment or decree). The Comptroller may require any person presenting for settlement an account or claim against the corporation to be sworn before him touching such account or claim, and, when so sworn, to answer orally as to any facts relative to the justness of such account or claim. The salary of the Comptroller shall be $10,000 per annum. There shall be four Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of $6,000.

SEC. 26.—The Chamberlain shall be appointed by the Mayor. He shall, within ten days after receiving notice of his appointment, and before he enters upon the execution of his office, give a bond to the city in the sum of $1,000,000, with not less than four sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned that he will faithfully execute the duties of his office. Such bond shall be deemed to extend to the faithful execution of the duties of the office until a new appointment shall be made and a new bond given and approved under such new appointment. Said Chamberlain shall exhibit to the Common Council, at its first meeting in the month succeeding that in which he enters upon the execution of his office, an exact statement of the balance in the treasury to the credit of the city, with a summary of the receipts and payments of the treasury during the preceding year, and since the last previous report required by law, if more than a year shall have elapsed since such report. He shall receive all moneys which shall from time to time be paid into the treasury of the city. He shall deposit all moneys which shall come into his hands on account of the city, on the day of the receipt thereof or on the business day next succeeding, in such banks and trust companies as shall have been designated as depositories, not exceeding $2,000,000 in any one bank or trust company. The moneys so deposited shall be placed to the account of the Chamberlain, and he shall keep a bank book, in which shall be entered his accounts of deposit in and moneys drawn from the banks and trust companies in which the deposits shall be made. Said banks and trust companies shall respectively transmit to the Comptroller weekly statements of the moneys which shall be received and paid by them on account of the city treasury. The Chamberlain shall pay all warrants drawn on the treasury by the Comptroller and countersigned by the Mayor, and no moneys shall be paid out of the Treasury except on such warrant of the Comptroller so countersigned. No such warrant shall be signed by the Comptroller or countersigned by the Mayor except upon vouchers for the expenditure of the amount named therein, examined and allowed by the auditor, approved by the Comptroller and filed in the office of the Department of Finance, nor except such warrant shall be authorized by law or ordinance and shall refer to the law or ordinance under which it is drawn. The Chamberlain shall not draw any moneys from said banks or trust companies unless by checks subscribed by him as Chamberlain and countersigned by the Comptroller, and no moneys shall be paid by either of the said banks or trust companies on account of the treasury, except upon such checks. The Chamberlain shall exhibit his bank book to the Comptroller on the first Tuesday of every month, and oftener when required. The accounts of the city treasury shall be annually closed on the last day of November, and shall be examined in the month of December in said year by a committee of not less than three nor more than five persons, to be appointed by concurrent resolution of the Common Council. Such committee shall examine the accounts and vouchers of all moneys received into and paid out by the City Treasury during the year ending on the last day of November preceding such examination, and shall certify and report to the Mayor and the Common Council in the following month of January the amount of moneys received into the Treasury during such year, the amount of moneys paid out during the same period by virtue of warrants drawn on the treasury by the Comptroller, the amount of moneys received by the Chamberlain who shall be in office at the time of such examination when he entered upon the execution of the duties of his office, the balance in the Treasury on the last day of November preceding such examination, the amount of moneys borrowed for or on the credit of the city during such year, and the amount of bonds of the city issued during such year, with the purposes for which and the authority under which such bonds were issued. Such committee shall also compare the warrants drawn by the Comptroller on the treasury during the year ending on the last day of November preceding such examination, with the several laws and ordinances under which the same shall purport to have been drawn, and shall in like manner certify and report whether the Comptroller had power to draw such warrants; and if any shall be found, which, in their opinion, he had no power to draw, they shall specify the same in their report, with their reason for such opinion. The major part of the members of the said committee may perform all the duties required of such committee. Each member of said committee shall receive a compensation of $10 for every day during which he shall be employed in the actual execution of the duties enjoined in the foregoing sections, to be paid out of the city treasury. The said Chamberlain shall, by written notice to the Comptroller, designate the banks or trust companies in which all the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city and of the county of New York shall be deposited, and may, by like notice in writing from time to time, change the banks or trust companies thus designated. The said Chamberlain shall keep books, showing the receipts of moneys from all sources and designating the sources of the same, and also showing the amounts paid from time to time on account of the several appropriations; and no warrant shall be paid on account of any appropriation after the amount authorized to be raised by law for that specific purpose shall have been expended. The said Chamberlain shall, once in each week report in writing to the Mayor and to the Comptroller all moneys received by him, the amounts of all warrants paid by him since his last report, and the amount remaining to the credit of the city and of the county of New York, respectively. The said Chamberlain shall receive the sum of $20,000 annually, and no more, for all his services as Chamberlain of said city, and as County Treasurer of the county of New York, in lieu of salaries, and of all interest, fees, commissions and emoluments; and the commissions provided by law for receiving and paying over the State taxes shall be paid by him to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. He may appoint and remove at pleasure a deputy Chamberlain, and such clerks and assistants as may be necessary, whose salaries, together with all the expenses of his office, shall be paid wholly by him, and shall in no case be a public charge.

SEC. 27.—Full statements of the receipts and expenditures of all the departments, giving names, dates, amounts and objects of expenditure, shall be made quarterly by each department to the Department of Finance. The Comptroller shall have power at any time to inspect, examine or copy any vouchers, records or papers in any of said departments. From the statements so returned and other information the department shall publish monthly, in the city journal, a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures of the city and county during the preceding month. No bond, certificate of stock or evidence of public debt to be issued by the city shall be valid unless signed by the Mayor and Comptroller.

SEC. 28.—Every department shall, at least once in six months, and at such other times as the Mayor may direct, make to him, in such form and under such rules as he may prescribe, reports of the operations and action of the same, and shall always, when required by him, furnish to him such information as he may demand, within such time as he may direct.

SEC. 29.—At the election in the said city, on the last Friday in May, 1872, there shall be elected in each Senate district five Commissioners of Public Instruction, who shall take office on the 1st day of July, and whose respective terms of office shall be determined by lot, as follows:—One Commissioner in each district to hold office until the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1873; one to hold office until the first Tuesday in May, in the year 1874; one to hold office until the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1875; one to hold office until the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1876, and one to hold office until the first Tuesday of May, in the year 1877. At every succeeding charter election in said city there shall be elected in each Senate district one Commissioner of Public Instruction, who shall take office on the first Tuesday of May next after his election, and hold office for the term of five years. The Commissioners so elected shall constitute a board, to be known as the Board of Education.

SEC. 30.—Between the 1st and 15th days of July, 1872, the Mayor shall appoint three persons for each Senate district as Inspectors of Common Schools in said district, to hold office until the 1st day of January, in the year 1874. The Inspectors thereafter appointed shall hold office for two years. Between the second Tuesday in May and the first day of June, in the year 1874, and in every second year thereafter, the Mayor shall appoint three Inspectors of Common Schools in each Senate district as successors to those whose terms will expire in that year. Any vacancies that may occur in the office of inspector shall be filled by the Mayor for the unexpired term.

SEC. 31.—Within one month after the organization of the Board of Education first elected, in pursuance of this act, said Board shall appoint in each ward in said city, five trustees, one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1873, one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1874, one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1875, one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1876, and one to hold office until the 1st day of July, 1877. Thereafter, on the first Wednesday of June in each year, the Board of Education shall appoint one trustee for each ward, to hold office for the term of five years from the 1st day of July then next. Said trustees shall be residents of the ward for which they are severally appointed. The terms of office of the present trustees of common schools of the city of New York shall end, and their official functions cease, on the appointment of their successors by the Board of Education, in pursuance of this act.

SEC. 32.—Vacancies in school officers shall be filled as follows:—If there shall be less than five commissioners or three inspectors in any district, or five trustees in any ward, every vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a commissioner, by appointment by the Mayor, until the same can be filled at a charter election, and in case of an inspector or trustee, for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists, in the manner provided by this act for the appointment of inspectors and trustees. Every vacancy in the office of a commissioner occurring more than ten days previous to any charter election, shall be filled at the next charter election for the unexpired portion of the term in which the vacancy exists.

SEC. 33.—The heads of the Finance Department, Department of Public Works, Department of Charities and Correction, Fire Department, Health Department, Department of Public Parks, Department of Docks, and the chiefs of each and every bureau of said departments, or any of them, shall furnish to any taxpayer desiring the same a true and certified copy of any book, account or paper kept by such department, bureau or officer, or such part thereof as may be demanded, upon the payment of five cents for every hundred words thereof by the person demanding the same.

SEC. 34.—All books, accounts and papers in any department or bureau thereof, mentioned in the preceding section of this act, shall at all times be open to the inspection of any taxpayer, subject to any reasonable rules and regulations in regard to the time and manner of such inspection, as such department, bureau or officer may make in regard to the same, in order to secure the safety of such books, accounts and papers, and the proper use of them by the department, bureau or officer. In case such inspection shall be refused such taxpayer on his sworn petition, describing the particular book, account or paper that he desires to inspect, may upon notice of not less than one day to such department, bureau or officer apply to any Justice of the Supreme Court for leave to make such inspection as such justice shall by his order authorize, and specify the time and manner of such inspection in said order.

SEC. 35.—It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish in the City Journal two months before the annual election of charter officers in each year, for the general information of the citizens of New York, a full and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the corporation during the year ending on the first day of the month in which such publication is made, and the cash balances on such day, and in every such statement, the different sources of city revenue and the amount received from each; the several appropriations made, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the corporation, the authority under which such loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

SEC. 36.—All fees that may be collected or received by any city officer shall be the property of the city. Every person or officer collecting or receiving such fees shall pay over the same to the City Chamberlain every week, or oftener if directed by the Comptroller, and at the same time shall file with the Chamberlain a true account thereof, verified by his oath to be correct, and no city officer shall be entitled to draw his salary before he shall have filed with the Comptroller his affidavit, and paid over to the City Chamberlain such fees.

SEC. 37.—In every department there shall be kept a record of all transactions, to be accessible to the public, and once a week a brief abstract, omitting formal language, shall be made of all transactions and of all contracts awarded and entered into for work and material of every description, which abstract shall contain the name or names of the party or parties to the contract, a copy of which abstract shall be transmitted to the person designated to prepare the City Journal, and shall be published therein.

SEC. 38.—Any citizen having suffered special damage by any vote or action of any Alderman or officer given for any dishonest or corrupt consideration, may bring suit against such Alderman or officer, and recover his damages, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 39.—No Alderman, commissioner, head of department, chief, bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of the corporation, shall be in his own name or otherwise directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or consideration of which is paid from the city treasury, or by any order upon it, or by any act or ordinance of the Board of Aldermen, nor in the purchase of any real estate or other property belonging to the Corporation, or which shall be sold by virtue of legal process at the suit or said Corporation. If any of the officers above named shall be so interested at the time of his election or appointment, he shall forfeit his office; and if he shall, during the term for which he was elected or appointed, knowingly acquire an interest in any such contract, work, business, sale or assessment, he shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit his office and be punished as for a misdemeanor. All such contracts or sales shall be forfeited when any alderman or other officer enumerated in this section shall be interested therein. The compensation of all officers, agents, clerks and employes of the city government, shall be fixed salaries or wages, and no such officer, agent, clerk or employe shall receive any fees, commission, percentage, perquisite, interest or contingent compensation whatever. No such officer, agent, clerk or employe shall give or promise to give any portion of his compensation to any officer of the city or any other person to procure or aid in his being appointed, elected or continued such officer, agent, clerk or employe, under the penalty of his being removed and rendered forever disqualified from being elected, appointed or employed in the service of the city government.

SEC. 40.—Any Alderman, commissioner, head of department, chief of bureau, deputy thereof or clerk therein, or other officer of the Corporation, may, if a judge shall so order, be summarily examined upon an order to be made on application based on an affidavit of the Comptroller, or any three Aldermen, requiring such examination, and signed by any justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, directing such examination to be publicly made at the chambers of said court, at a day and hour to be named, not less, however, than forty-eight hours after personal service of said order. Such examination shall be conducted by an inquiry into an alleged wrongful diversion or misapplication of any moneys or fund, or any violations of the provisions of the last two sections, or any want of mechanical qualification for any inspectorship of public work, or any neglect of duty in acting as such inspector, or any other delinquency charged in said affidavit touching the office or the discharge or neglect of any duty which it is alleged in the application for said order that such Alderman, commissioner, head of department or other aforementioned officer has knowledge or information. Such Alderman, Commissioner, head of department or other aforesaid officer shall answer such pertinent questions relative thereto, and produce such books and papers in his charge, or under his control, as the justice shall direct, and the examination may be continued from time to time as such justice may order, and the answers of the party charged shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding; provided, however, that for all false answers on material points he shall be subject to the pains and penalties of the crime of perjury. The proceedings may be continued before any other justice in said district, and other witnesses, as well as the parties making such application, may, in the discretion of said justice, be compelled to attend and be examined touching such alleged delinquencies. Such justice may punish any refusal to attend such examination or to answer any questions pursuant to his order as for a contempt of court, and shall have as full power and authority to compel obedience to the order or directions of himself or of any other justice as any justice of the Supreme Court may now have or shall possess to enforce obedience or to punish contempt in any case or matter whatever. Such examination shall be reduced to writing and be filed in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, and be at all reasonable times accessible to the public, and notice of the same given to the department in which said officer is employed.

SEC. 41.—Any officer of the city government or person employed in its service who shall wrongfully violate or evade any of the provisions of this act or convert any public property to his own use, or knowingly permit any other person so to convert it, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the penalties imposed by law, shall forfeit his office and be excluded forever after from any receipts or holding any office under the city, and any person who shall willfully swear falsely in any oath or affirmation required by this act shall be guilty of perjury.

SEC. 42.—No appropriation for the contesting of the office of Mayor, or any seat in the Common Council, or Department of Public Instruction for the office of any officer, or any salary is paid from the city treasury, shall be made to any but the previous party. Nor shall such appropriation be made to such previous party except upon the written certificate by the chief officer of the Law Department as to the value of the services rendered in the case. In the cases where an officer is ordered to be forcibly ejected by the provisions hereinbefore in the Comptroller or Law Department shall assign counsel but should such Comptroller, Alderman making the application, employ other counsel, Comptroller or Alderman see that the Department, then, shall pay those assigned by the Law Department made by the Common Council for his or their payment except upon a certificate of the justice or justices before whom the proceedings have been had that there was probable cause for taking such proceedings.

SEC. 43.—Any person holding office, whether by election or appointment, under this charter, who shall, during his term of office, accept, hold or retain any other civil office or honor, trust or employment under the government of the United States, or of the State, except the office of justice of the peace or commissioner of deeds, or under this charter, or who shall accept a seat in the Legislature, or who shall, during his said term of office, receive any fees or emoluments directed to be paid to him by any ordinance of the Common Council, and shall fail to pay them over as required by law, shall be deemed guilty to have vacated every office held by him under this charter. No person shall hold two charter or constitutional offices, except as expressly provided in this act, nor shall an officer under the city government hold or retain an office under the county government, except when he holds such office or office by virtue of an act of the Legislature, and in such case he shall draw no salary for such ex officio office.

SEC. 44.—No street, avenue or public place in the city of New York which has been once paved and the expense thereof paid for by the owners of the adjoining property by assessment shall be ever be paved at their expense, unless such paving be authorized by a majority of the owners of adjoining property who shall also be the owners of a majority of the front feet on the line of the proposed improvement; and any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed for any improvement, which has not been collected for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into or work of improvement made in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed void and inoperative, and no such improvement shall be made or any such contract be entered into or work be done upon the credit of the city or be charged against the property fronting thereon except in pursuance of a petition therefor as aforesaid. This section shall not be construed to prevent the repaving or repairing of any street or avenue now or hereafter paved, when the same shall be required by the Board of Public Works, or to prevent the laying down of any pavement in front of any house, church or other public building, when the same shall be ordered by the proper officer or board having the control of such building.

SEC. 45.—Any person who shall willfully deface, injure, or in any way interfere with any street or other public place, or any building, wall, fence, lamp-post, or other structure lawfully thereon, or any tree or shrub planted in any street or other public place, or any lamp, gate, post or fence of any private property, or any part thereof, or any property, real or personal, lawfully in the city, shall be liable to the person injured in treble the amount of the damage sustained by him, to be recovered by him in an action of trespass, and shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by the Corporation Counsel in the name of the city, one-half of the amount of such penalty when recovered to be paid to the informer.

SEC. 46.—No more than 1,000 copies of any message of the Mayor, or report of any head of a department, and no more than 500 copies of any report of a committee or the Common Council or either board thereof shall be printed. No more than 6,000 copies of the city journal in addition to such number as may be subscribed for, or of the work known as the Manual of the Common Council, or of any similar work, shall be printed; and no such work shall be embellished with any pictures of any description, except a map of the city, and all contracts for such pictures shall be void. The city journal shall be published daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted; and a copy of said City Journal shall be sent by carrier to all new papers in the city, and to all libraries or institutions in the city that may apply for it. The said City Journal shall be furnished to any person wishing the same at two cents per copy, or sent to subscribers at $5 per annum, payable in advance. Nothing shall be contained in the City Journal aside from official matters expressly authorized in this charter. The Mayor shall appoint a person whose duty it shall be to supervise the preparation and publication of the City Journal, and who shall receive an annual salary of $3,000. He shall collect and receive from the several departments and the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen the abstracts required to be prepared and published, and shall cause them to be promptly published in the City Journal. All advertisements and notices required to be published by any officer or department of the city government shall be inserted in the City Journal, and publication therein shall be a sufficient compliance with any law requiring publication of any such matter. He shall cause to be distributed to the several departments such number of copies of the City Journal as the Mayor shall deem necessary.

SEC. 47.—On the first day of July, in the year 1872, the term of the present Mayor of the city of New York shall expire, and on the fifteenth day of July in said year the terms of office of the following named existing officials of the city of New York shall expire, to wit:—The Commissioners of Public Instruction and the Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools, the Tax Commissioners, the Commissioners of Public Parks, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, the Corporation Counsel, the Corporation Attorney, the Public Administrator, the Chamberlain, the Commissioners of Police, the Commissioners of Docks, the Superintendent of Police, the Police Surgeons, the Superintendent of Buildings, the Commissioners of Health, and all other officers whose places are directed or authorized to be supplied by this act. All of said outgoing officers are hereby directed and required, as soon as possible after the expiration of their said respective terms, to deliver to their respective successors all the property of every kind, and the books and papers in their use and possession respectively, belonging to the Corporation, or used in the service thereof.

SEC. 48.—All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; but this repeal shall not be deemed to extend to any provision of any statute defining or prescribing the punishment for bribery, fraud, or any other offence, or any misconduct in office, but the provisions of this act in respect thereto are hereby declared to be in addition to any provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 49.—Each and every of the provisions of this act relating to the charter election first to be held, and the election of officers first to be chosen under this act, shall take effect immediately, and the other provisions of this act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1872.

EXTENSIVE RAILROAD TRANSFER.

Judgment Against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company—Foreclosure of Mortgage—Sale of Its Property to Homer Ramsdell for $125,000.

NEWBURG, May 3, 1872.

In 1867 the Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ramsdell, of this city, the Newburg and Fishkill ferry, with boat, franchise and real estate in this city, for $410,000. The property on the Newburg side of the river comprises what is known as the "Long Dock," the principal steamboat landing of the place; the ferry house and slip, two large buildings, the whole having a frontage on the Hudson River of 159 feet, and extending eastward from the Front street line and into the river 290 feet. The purchase also included dock property near the foot of First street. The company's fortunes rose and fell with those of the unfortunate Boston, Hartford and Erie, whose history is so familiar to railroad men, and at this time it was supposed to be in a flourishing condition, with splendid prospects ahead of it. It also purchased on the east side of the river, nearly opposite Newburg, what is known as the Denning's Point property; also the Wilkie, Ramsey, Coleman and other properties, at a very heavy cost. The intention of the company was to form a railroad and ferry connection between the Boston, Hartford and Erie, on the east side of the river, and the Erie Railway at its Newburg terminus on the west side. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company on the 17th of August, 1867, executed to James W. Taylor and George W. Townsend, of Newburg, trustees, a mortgage upon the property which had been purchased of the Ramsdells, and also upon the property lying on the east side of the river, purchased of the Dennings, Wilkie, Coleman and others, and upon their railroad, to secure 1,000 bonds of $1,000, amounting to $1,000,000, to secure the payment of $335,000 of the purchase money to the Ramsdells, and also for the purpose of constructing the proposed railroad and ferry. The $335,000 purchase money due the Ramsdells was represented by 335 bonds under that mortgage, and they were made a prior lien upon all the property covered by the mortgage. Subsequent to the execution of this mortgage the Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension Railroad Company leased the mortgaged premises to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company. The bonds were made payable in twenty years from date, with interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually. Owing to the misfortunes of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, the interest upon the bonds secured by the above-mentioned was not paid, and foreclosure of the mortgage became necessary, which foreclosure was commenced by the trustees, Taylor and Townsend, in April, 1871. Previous to the commencement of the foreclosure the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway had gone into the hands of receivers, and about the time of the commencement of the suit the company had been declared bankrupt, and assignees in bankruptcy were appointed. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad is encumbered by a mortgage for $20,000,000, known as the Berdell mortgage, and after the commencement of this foreclosure suit William T. Hart, George Talbot Olyphant and Charles S. Clark were appointed trustees of the said Berdell mortgage in the place of former trustees, who had resigned. In consequence of the lease by the ferry company to the Boston, Hartford and Erie, the assignees in bankruptcy, the receivers and the trustees of the Berdell bonds were necessary parties to this foreclosure, and such assignees, receivers and trustees interposed defences to the suit. Trial was commenced before Judge Joseph F. Barnard, without a jury, at Newburg, on the 7th of January, 1872, and was finally concluded on the 21st of February, 1872, when judgment of foreclosure and sale was granted, directing that the 335 preferred bonds held by Mr. and Mrs. Homer Ramsdell be first paid out of the proceeds of the sale, and that the balance of the proceeds be paid to the holders of the non-preferred bonds, of which Mark Healey, of Boston, holds 340, and Joseph M. Clark, of Boston, 100. The amount found due to the Ramsdells was $407,[illegible] 29; to Mark Healey, $322,639, and to Joseph W. Clark, $115,000 31. The sale of the property was ordered to take place at the Orange Hotel, in this city, on the 3d day of May, 1872, under the direction of Eugene A. Brewster, referee. A portion of the bonds to be secured by this mortgage were never issued by the company, but the amount due at the date of the decree upon those that had been issued is about one million dollars. The decree is ninety-two folios in length.

At noon to-day the sale took place, at the Orange Hotel. The attendance of citizens was quite large. M. A. Fowler, of Poughkeepsie, was present for George H. Brown, President of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, the terminus of whose road is near Denning's Point. After the reading of the notice of sale, description of the property, &c., by the referee, Mr.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MACBETH'S NEW HIBERNICON.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—RAGPICKER OF PARIS—TOODLES—THE CHARCOAL BURNER. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth av.—RICHARD III. Matinee at 1½—LADY OF LYONS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—LONDON ASSURANCE. Matinee at 1½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—THE VOKES FAMILY. Matinee at 2½

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 729 Broadway.—THE POWER OF LOVE. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av and 23d st.—LAILA ROOKH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK FRIDAY. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-Fourth street.—ARTICLE 47. Matinee at 1½

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—CONCERT OF PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—ILION.

MRS. F. B CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE—MARBLE HEART. Matinee at 2

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—WAITING FOR THE VERDICT—SWISS SWAINS

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c Matinee at 1½.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 Broadway.—VARIETY PERFORMANCES.

PAVILION, No. 638 Broadway, near Fourth st.—GRAND CONCERT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

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4—The Nominations: Public Sentiment on the Candidates and their Prospects; Greeley and Brown in High Favor; Outburst of Enthusiasm Among the Germans and Irish; Interview with Dr. Greeley; His First Campaign Speech and Reception; What is Thought in Wall Street—Our Heroic Dead—Libbie Garrabrant's Trial.
5—The New Charter: Provisions of the Proposed Municipal Law; The Election for Mayor and Aldermen To Be Held on the Last Friday in May; Radical Changes in the Government; No Fees for City Officers; Heads of Departments To Be Cut Off, Put Together and Glued On—Extensive Railroad Transfer—The Discovery of Livingstone—Miscellaneous Telegraph.
6—Editorials: Leading Article, "The Cincinnati Convention and the Nomination of Horace Greeley"—Amusement Announcements.
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8—Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts—Trotting at Fleetwood Park—Mystic Park Colt Stakes—Trotting in California—Horse Notes—Aquatic—Methodist General Conference—The Colored Conference—New York City News—Shooting Affrays—The Murder in Delancey Street—The Street Cleaning Commission—The Pipemen's Strike.
9—Financial and Commercial: Advance in Gold: Money Market Strengthening; Stocks Unsteady—Domestic Markets—A Melancholy Suicide—An Alleged Pistol-Thief—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
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GREELEY has now his own Gratz.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.—The month of May is essentially a month of religious conventions. During the past week we have had two in session in this city and in Brooklyn. The General Conference of the Methodists is now at work in Brooklyn, and the colored people have also had their religious annual in this city. In these times of political commotion, when party spirit runs high and ambition, strife and the desire for personal advancement outweigh almost all other considerations, these annual gatherings of churchmen show that in the whirl of excitement religion is not lost sight of. The conventions have so far been well attended, and the good work they are intended to push forward goes on with increasing vigor.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CAPTAIN WISHART by the Swamp Angels in the vicinity of their stronghold, the swamps of Robeson county, North Carolina, on Thursday, shows that the same spirit of lawlessness and revenge which has hitherto animated these ruffians is still retained in their midst. According to the special despatch we publish to-day Captain Wishart was accosted on the cars at Shoe Heel and a conference sought with him by Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong, who pretended they wished to surrender themselves to the authorities, and begged that he would meet them by special appointment, and, after having placed them under arrest, interest himself with the Governor in their behalf to obtain a pardon for them, as they desired to leave the country. Wishart received a note from the desperadoes, and, probably believing the outlaws were sincere in what they said, subsequently met them according to his promise. He did not return alive to tell the story of this meeting, but the discovery of his body riddled with buckshot proves the victim was treacherously decoyed to the spot and assassinated by preconcerted plans, to satisfy a grudge against him for attempting their capture last year.

THE CANADIANS AND THE WASHINGTON TREATY.—The Canadians continue to growl because of the Washington Treaty, and not without good reason. The colonial government tells the people plainly that the treaty must be accepted as it stands. The guarantee of a large sum of money to enable them to construct a great Pacific Railroad does not reconcile the Dominionists to what they consider the bartering away of their rights. The London *Times*, in an editorial yesterday, censures the home government, and "hints that it might be beneficial to the world if England were to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country." This is a broad hint to the Canadians to solicit their independence. If the request is proposed it will not be refused.

The Cincinnati Convention and the Nomination of Horace Greeley.

The nomination of Cincinnati will excite surprise and interest. The enthusiasm with which it was greeted by the assembled thousands who formed the Convention is a gratifying tribute to Greeley's services and character. The fact that a body of men, coming from every section of the country and animated by purposes so unique and contradictory, should resolve to enter upon a canvass for the Presidency, with Horace Greeley as the candidate, is the most striking event, in some respects, ever known in our political history. It shows pre-eminently the effect of personal character and devotion to duty upon the general mind of the country; for whatever criticisms may be made upon the public career of Greeley, no one denies his honesty of purpose, his zeal in the public service, his devotion to the people's welfare, his almost sentimental devotion to every scheme that promised well to mankind. Greeley's enemies have regarded him as a fanatic and a dreamer. His friends have worshipped him with a devotion almost Oriental as an apostle of progress and humanity. In the calm scrutiny of a political campaign we cannot permit ourselves to indulge in this extravagance of rhetoric. Now that Horace Greeley assumes a position which makes his elevation to the Presidency a possible if not a probable event, let us see what manner of man he is and how far his administration of the Presidency would affect the country!

The first consideration that comes to us is the fact that Horace Greeley enters into this canvass as a representative of journalism. Until within a few years he has been to a critical mind more of a politician than a journalist; but even in the harshest phases of his partisanship we have never failed to see and recognize the journalistic sense which made him a generous opponent and an independent ally. Those of our calling who have been impatient because the newspaper has not been more generously recognized in the persons of the men who make and control it will find cause for comfort in the action of the Cincinnati Convention. For more than thirty years Horace Greeley has edited the most distinctively political and partisan journal in the United States. Mr. Gratz Brown, his colleague, had a career as marked, if not as extensive, in the press of the West. We see in this a tendency on the part of the people to regard the journalist as a master. The profession which once was despised now wins respect from our people, has open to it the highest prizes of citizenship. We see due honor and propriety in this, but at the same time we must dissuade all journalists from treading the thorny and perplexing path by which Horace Greeley has reached a nomination for the Presidency. The time will come, and we think swiftly, when an editor will see no ambition higher than the fulfilment of his duty as a journalist. The class to which Horace Greeley belongs, of which he has been the most conspicuous and illustrious representative, belong to another generation—a past generation, when newspapers are subservient to politicians. In the earlier days gifted men found the press the path to office and power. We saw men like Leggatt, Niles, Prentice, Seaton, Weed, Raymond and Greeley possessed with the journalistic instinct, and capable of usefulness and distinction, who might have been teachers and leaders in their generation, regarding the press as a means for their advancement or for the advancement of statesmen to whose fortunes they devoted their lives. Horace Greeley has told us many times of the affection and zeal with which he followed Henry Clay, and yet as a citizen doing his work in his best way for his fellow men. Horace Greeley's career far surpasses the most attractive estimate of Clay and his career. We see a reaction against this in the sentiment which has taken Greeley after a life of service and made him a leader. We see it even more truly in the sentiment which animates modern journalists that nothing is more attractive or useful to the editor than his calling.

Another thought comes to us with this event which is especially significant. The nomination of Greeley is largely due to the generous and discriminating support which was given to him by the independent press, and especially by the HERALD. Although by no means friendly to the Cincinnati movement, and seeing in it elements of chicanery and insincerity which deprived it of much of its power, we felt that, as an independent journalist, our duty was to advise the leaders as to what was the wisest course. Looking over the field and weighing the candidates carefully in the balances of reason, we saw in Horace Greeley the natural and necessary candidate of the liberal republican movement. Charles Sumner had debarred himself from political consideration by making conditions precedent which were impossible. The cold and lofty purity and isolation of his position, which gave him an icy splendor in our politics, and made him stand aloof, cold, resplendent and dazzling, like the ice statues in the winter palaces on the frozen rivers of Northern Russia, made his nomination impossible. Charles Francis Adams is a noble character, eminent, honorable and worthy. He comes from a line of illustrious ancestors. If there is any blue blood in our modern American veins it runs in those of Charles Francis Adams. A republican country without aristocracy, primogeniture or the traditions of ancestry, we have had the unusual and interesting spectacle of a father and son holding the Presidency, a grandson within a hair of the nomination, and a great grandson candidate for Governor of the State and a prospective candidate for nomination to the Presidency also. But Charles Francis Adams is a cold man, and comes from a race who have never been popular. There was never an Adams who was not respected, nor one who was followed or regarded as a political leader. The people in voting for Adams would have voted for a name and no more; for with all the services of Mr. Adams he is little more than a name to us. The suggestion of Judge Davis was a scandal. A reform convention taking a candidate for the Presidency from the empyrean heights of the Supreme Bench and drabbling his ermine in the dirty waters of our politics would have been an offence so grave that the people would have risen in mutiny. The same may be said of Judge Chase, and the lesson this Convention should teach to these learned and eminent men is that when a statesman becomes a lawgiver he must cease to be a politician. We impose upon these gentlemen a political celibacy as rigid as the celibacy prescribed to the priest by the Church of Rome. Lyman Trumbull would not have been a strong candidate. A timid man, all his life a politician and for many years narrow and implacable, his appearance as a reformer and the champion of self-denial and political liberality was too grotesque to be accepted sincerely, and he would have been a wearisome and dull candidate, the citadel of whose record would have been battered down in thirty days. Gratz Brown was an ambitious experiment, and a member of the Blair family, while Mr. Curtin was an ordinary Pennsylvania politician and adventurer, who would not have carried a single State in the Union. So that, in looking over the field, the judgment of the HERALD pointed to Horace Greeley as the natural candidate of the liberal republican movement. After Charles Sumner the honors belonged to him, and upon him they have been well bestowed.

What will be the effect of these honors? Has this Convention really nominated the next President? Will the enthusiasm which arose yesterday upon the banks of the Ohio die away in a summer shower, or sweep the country like a tornado? Is this a remonstrance or a revolution? Will the strangely incongruous and hostile elements which gathered at Cincinnati really form a winning party? Will the free traders who absorbed the intellect and driving power of the Convention calmly submit to the nomination of the apostle of protection? Will the Southern men forget, in the fact that Horace Greeley bailed Jefferson Davis, his life of war upon them and their institutions? Can the democratic party be induced to support the hero of forty campaigns against democracy? Will the Germans vote for a man who sees intemperance a crime? All of these are grave and unavoidable questions. Strong as Horace Greeley is, and impetuous and commanding as we have found the Convention to be, his friends are met at the outset by many perplexing problems. Then Horace Greeley himself is a dangerous candidate. A resolute man, he is never "in the hands of his friends." He threw away the Senatorship in a letter which did him honor, but was a political mistake. A literary man, skilled with the pen, and open to literary temptations, he is apt at any time to introduce a petard into the canvass which will explode himself and his party. Against him will be nominated a man of rare fame and extraordinary services, a Chief Magistrate whose administration, with all its faults, has won the nation's confidence. And behind Grant there is an influence of conservatism which pleases the people. Greeley means enthusiasm. Grant means strength. And with Grant is that great army whose soldiers followed him to victory, and who will require strong temptations to incline them to desert his banners now.

No man is as well known in the country as Horace Greeley, unless, perhaps, it is General Grant. It will therefore not be a canvass of false pretences. It will be a personal canvass, a question of mere men; for beyond the name of Horace Greeley, what principle do we see in this platform? The name of Horace Greeley and the restlessness of the country under our foreign policy, and the desire for change which belongs to our easy tempered people, and nothing more! There are conditions of the public temper when considerations as superficial and evanescent as these will control a canvass and name a President. This we saw when Harrison and Pierce were elected. Are we to have these conditions now and with similar results? Are our people tired of Grant? Does the absence of any special enthusiasm for Grant at this time show that our people are weary? These are questions that the canvass will develop. In the meantime we welcome Horace Greeley into the campaign as a man whom the American people will always respect and honor. Whether we shall support or oppose him must be decided by himself. He has received this nomination, and if he avoids certain fallacies that have embarrassed the usefulness of his career we shall support him. But in this we shall await the developments of the canvass and the attitude in which the nominees of all the conventions will stand before the people.

The Liberal Republican Convention—Its Candidates and Platform—Will They be Endorsed by the Democracy?

The Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has completed its work and placed its platform and candidates before the people. Horace Greeley, of New York, has received its nomination for the Presidency of the United States and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency. The liberal republican movement has been a singular one, and the success of the candidates it has put into the field would be one of the most remarkable events in the history of politics. It originated with the soreheads of the regular republican party—with the men who desired to hold or control offices under the federal government, which were denied them by the administration. There was nothing patriotic or praiseworthy in this political rebellion. It was incited by personal malice alone, and not by any consideration for the public good. The disappointed office-seekers, led in this State by Governor Fenton, and in other States by politicians of a similar calibre, turned against President Grant simply because he refused to place the federal patronage in their hands. They had no higher motive for their defection than this. If at any moment the President would have reversed his action and placed at their disposal the custom houses, post offices and internal revenue appointments, they would have been as fervent in their praise as they are now loud in denunciation of his administration. As it was, they entered upon a bitter, but narrow-minded, crusade against him, and initiated such ill-advised attacks as the Custom House investigation in this city and the French arms inquiry at Washington. If the opposition to Grant had been confined to these selfish political hacks it would have been too insignificant to require any notice or to excite any alarm; but, unfortunately, there were other and graver causes of complaint against the administration than arose from the manner in which the federal patronage was distributed. The office-holders, by their inconsiderate and arbitrary conduct, began to disgust persons who did not seek or desire any share in the spoils, and the President, in his ignorance of politics and simple honesty of purpose, was induced to approve their acts, and thus to make their faults his own. The administration party in Congress tampered with the question of complete, universal amnesty, and offended and discouraged the South. Superserviceable knaves obtained power in the Southern States, through the influence of the President, and abused it for their own interests. The Cabinet blundered in its financial policy, and in its foreign policy it disappointed the wishes of the people in regard to Cuba and Mexico. It frittered away its strength on the St. Domingo scheme, played fast and loose with Spain, and finally involved itself in a humiliating complication with England, from which it now seeks to escape by a sacrifice of the national honor. Thousands of responsible and respectable citizens, who deplored the errors of the administration, while still honoring and trusting General Grant, joined the movement that had been inaugurated by the sore-headed office-seekers and gave it a more serious and alarming character. What had been at first a mere rebellion of a handful of dissatisfied adventurers grew to the dimensions of a great political revolution, and the result has been the powerful gathering at Cincinnati, the adoption of a popular platform and the nomination of a strong independent ticket for the campaign.

The liberal republicans have acted with wisdom and prudence, and have done the best they could to promote the success of their ticket. If they should persist in going with it to the polls their platform is concise and popular. There is in it, of course, the usual amount of rhetoric; but it declares for the complete and absolute blotting out of all the memories of the rebellion by the removal of all disabilities and the declaration of universal amnesty. It upholds self-government for the States and constitutional limitations of power for the nation. It advocates real civil service reform and a speedy return to specie payments. It opposes all land grants, demands a change in our foreign policy and pays the stereotyped compliment to the patriotism and sacrifices of our soldiers and sailors. Upon the vexed question of the tariff the platform is as noncommittal as usual, but the significant vote of the Convention on Thursday evening showed that the sense of two-thirds of the Convention favored the reference of that question to the Congressional districts, to which it properly belongs. It may be questioned whether a resolution that declares in favor of appointing only honest and capable men to office, without regard to political considerations, means much in the mouths of disappointed office-seekers; but it would certainly mean no more if emanating from a convention of office-holders. So the platform, on the whole, may be regarded as a good enough declaration of principles for the purposes of the campaign, and the candidates are the best that could have been selected by such a body.

Horace Greeley is a plain, honest man, who will be likely to excite some enthusiasm in the country, and will be sure to run well among the farmers and the colored population. The Irish are friendly to him on account of his Slievegammon record; the Southern chivalry and the Northern copperheads can scarcely object to the bondsman of Jeff Davis; the negroes and free-soilers remember him as the founder of the republican party and the president of the old underground railroad for fugitive slaves, and the people at large are disposed to laugh at his eccentricities, and to vote for him at the polls in the expectation that he would prove a simple-minded, honest-meaning Chief Executive. Of course there will be an attempt to caricature him and to laugh at his candidacy, but it will be remembered that Honest Old Abe was depicted as an ape during the campaigns of 1860 and 1864 without detriment to his chances of success. The lampooners may place Uncle Horace on the back of a pig. That would be very likely to travel fast enough to carry him to the White House.

The work of the election has, however, only been commenced at Cincinnati, so far as the Greeley ticket is concerned. No person who attended the Liberal Republican Convention has any idea of carrying the candidates through the canvass without other aid than they can themselves furnish. Two elements were embraced in the bolting movement—the one seeking to obtain for the nominees the endorsement of the democracy, and thus to lay the foundation of a new national party on the ruins of the republican and democratic organizations; the other hoping to alarm the republican party by the importance and strength of the Cincinnati demonstration, and thus to secure either the retirement of General Grant at Philadelphia or the thorough remodelling of his administration. At present it is very doubtful what course the democracy may pursue. The leaders have been profuse in their promises to the bolters to endorse their nominees and carry them through; but it is well known that the leaders do not always represent and cannot always control their followers. There is no reason why the democracy should not support Greeley, who is not a politician and would be honest enough to distribute the offices fairly among those who elected him; but nothing has been done at Cincinnati to invite or court democratic support. The opposition to Judge Davis was mainly based upon the plea that he was surrounded and pressed by democratic influences. The organization of a new liberal republican party was undertaken by the selection of a central committee and the authorization of the formation of State and district committees, all of which must clash hereafter with the already organized democracy. The ticket was made complete by the nomination of a republican for Vice President, thus shutting the door in the face of a union on candidates. The democrats are simply requested to endorse two republicans and to append themselves to the tail end of a faction of the party they have been fighting for the last twelve years. One of the leading candidates before the Convention declared that the democratic party had fallen to pieces by the weight of its own corruption, and could not help joining the liberal party and abandoning its own name and organization. It is possible that when the democrats come together in convention they may object to being thus handed over to the liberal republicans, and may insist upon retaining the name they have borne so long, and in placing a ticket of their own in the field. Indeed, it has been hinted that some of the democratic politicians at Washington have helped on the present movement in the hope of splitting the republican party in two, as the democratic party was split between Cass and Van Buren, and of carrying off the prize themselves. But this, if contemplated at all, is a hopeless scheme, for in such an event nine-tenths of the liberal republicans would return to the support of Grant, who would either be re-elected by the people, or by Congress. The probability, therefore, favors the endorsement of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National Convention, although not without difficulty, and a fair contest between two tickets, the one headed by Soldier Grant and the other by Farmer Greeley.

Now we warn the administration that this Cincinnati movement is not to be despised. General Grant is personally strong with the people. They have not yet forgotten Vicksburg and Appomattox. They have not lost their love and honor for the man who carried the Union flag to victory and saved the republic. Since he has been serving his country in a civil capacity they have learned to respect his integrity and to applaud his single-hearted desire to administer the government in the interest of the people. He has made mistakes mainly through his ignorance of political intrigue, which has enabled designing politicians to impose upon him, but the people know his intentions to be good, and are not disposed to hold him responsible for every offence that may be committed in any department of the public service. At the same time, it is necessary that General Grant should do something at the present moment to satisfy the popular sentiment, which demands a remodelling of his administration. Secretary Fish has brought us into a humiliating position in our relations with England, and his general foreign policy has been offensive to our people. President Grant should request the resignation of Mr. Fish, and call into his Cabinet a true American, like Mr. Washburne. The military gentlemen who have done duty as secretaries and in other positions around the White House should retire and give place to civilians. If the President will make these and probably some other changes in his surroundings, he will restore public confidence in his administration. He is now independent of party ties, and can consult his own wishes and judgment in such matters. If he refuses or hesitates to comply with the wishes of the people, the country is very likely to rise with something like enthusiasm in support of Greeley, and the well known old white hat of the farmer philosopher may prove as effective a rallying point in the hour of battle as did, in days of old, the famous white plume of Henry of Navarre.

GRATZ has got another reference—Greeley.

The Spanish Insurrection—Conflicting Reports from the Scene of the Carlist Movement Against Amadeus.

The latest telegrams from Spain bring very opposite and conflicting accounts of the existing condition of affairs on the soil of the Peninsula. We are assured at one moment that the Carlist rebellion has been extinguished, that the defeated insurgents are retreating in numbers towards the French territory, and that the authorities of the republic are exceedingly cautious in affording them an exile shelter under the democratic government. Then, again, French accounts from Spain represent that Don Carlos and Don Alphonse are both on the soil of the kingdom and at the head of a respectable force. Don Carlos' proclamation was, it is said, genuine. Madrid is exceedingly uneasy, and the fidelity of the troops serving in the capital to the royalist cause is doubted. It is alleged, indeed, that a regiment or two had gone over to the standard of the revolution. The government forces have been checkmated in the field at certain points, railways have been interrupted, bridges have been burned, mountain passes are being fortified for rebellious defence, and an Andalusian municipality is in conspiracy. Such is the substance of our Spanish intelligence from French sources. It may be highly colored for cause, but of this we know not. Marshal Serrano is at the head of his army in the northern district of Navarre. Castelar threatens to secede from the Parliament, and it may be that the legislative defection of the statesman-poet will more than counterbalance the forced action of the aged soldier.

No matter what the intent or whence the inspiration of the French news statements from Spain, it is quite evident that the kingdom is still deeply troubled. We are left to infer that this state of affairs has been produced by the clergy, by Carlist agitation, by foreign intrigue, and by political and personal ambition at home. We know, however, as a fact that a most renowned Spanish soldier is in arms at the head of soldiers of the line for the purpose of operating against a section of the people, his countrymen; and it is equally certain, from all the experiences of history, that when an army acts against its citizen brethren there are likely to be some memories of bitter grief behind and the anticipation of national troubles to come. A warrior race of such character as the Spaniards expires only when convulsed to a degree which is alarming as well as dangerous to those who are near to the scene of its final agony.

The Tide of Public Sentiment and the Success of the Herald Livingstone Expedition.

The confirmation of the welcome news we published on Thursday of the safety of Dr. Livingstone and his rescue by the commander of the HERALD expedition has drawn forth a number of manly and cowardly recognitions—recognitions anyhow—of HERALD enterprise. We have said that our chief glory in this would be the good achieved to civilization, and, as a guarantee of this good, we welcome the flattering encomiums upon an unparalleled journalistic feat which come to us from sources interested as we are in the spread of progress everywhere. As a triumph which will redound to the eternal credit of American dash and sacrifice in the broad cause of humanity we are especially proud to present it to the nation. Let it be placed among the peaceful glories of the great republic, and for our share we demand only the legitimate credit which it will bring to the HERALD as the representative journal of America. To the applause of the scientific world which will be the first to utilize the fruits of the distinguished traveller's toil, we give a leading place. That the first expression of scientific esteem of our enterprise comes to us from an American society, without the prefix of "royal," is indeed gratifying, and we accordingly record the subjoined letter with every feeling of pleasure:—

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, May 2, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—I have read in this morning's HERALD the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Stanley, the chief of the HERALD Expedition, has succeeded in finding Dr. Livingstone, and that the distinguished traveller is now with Mr. Stanley at Zanzibar.

I beg leave individually to congratulate you upon the success of your expedition, and to say, as President of the American Geographical Society, that an early occasion will be taken to express by resolution the Society's appreciation of an effort so honorable to you and so creditable to our common country.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
CHARLES P. DALY.

The day in which the above lines greet the eyes of the millions who will read them is one to be remembered, as showing that the cosmopolitan character of true civilization has become an accomplished fact. That the leading journals of the metropolis of America endorse fully and frankly the measure of our effort will be seen on reference to another part of the HERALD. The article which appeared in the *Tribune* of yesterday is highly creditable to its journalistic taste and appreciation of what constitutes the field of progressive journalism. When it stated that "the press of America and Europe will offer its cordial congratulations to the NEW YORK HERALD upon this most brilliant achievement—the merited reward of its energy and enterprise," it was fully aware that to be candid in recognition of the triumph of a literary fellow laborer would not detract one iota from its own merit in the eyes of the reading public. On the contrary, an unchained people, untrammelled by Old World prejudice, and admiring only that which is just and manly, will think all the better of it. For a timely instance of the truth of our opinion we refer to an article in the *Evening Express* of yesterday, which, while marking its sense of recognition of what the HERALD has done for mankind in this particular, says that the compliments of the *Tribune* on our work were handsome and just. With this triplet of valuable encomiums in view we can afford to turn with complacent contempt to the meanness with which the English Cheap Jack journal published in New York deals with the question. On the very day that we published our special despatch from London announcing the safety of Livingstone this Cheap Jack treated its few readers to an editorial diatribe against the HERALD and its enterprise, ridiculing vulgarly the idea that the HERALD had any expedition in Africa at all. Never was Falstaffian mendacity more directly "set down" with "a simple tale." The issue of the following day, however, showed that it had not mended its manners, but was resolved to brazen out its miserable subterfuge. In its news columns the telegram was published confirmatory of our first despatch from Bombay mentioning the fact that "Livingstone was safe with the American, Stanley;" but in the course of a long editorial upon the telegram the Cockney editor dishonestly ignored altogether that its intelligence was derived from the enterprise of the HERALD. This surprises us but little. The etiquette of Whitechapel does not teach much of the criminality of theft, although its foul vocabulary deals plentifully in such gutter epithet as thief, scoundrel and liar. Had the graduates of Billingsgate English who edit the Cheap Jack paper we refer to known anything of conducting a first class journal this petty playing of the *rôle* of Thersites would be left among the purlieus of Cockneydom.

Among other comments upon the success of the HERALD search we have to notice one in the *World* of yesterday, which, with some good humor and a feeble attempt at being sarcastic, wonders in a weak way what will constitute the field of journalism in the future. Good lack! gentlemen, instead of scraping your brains for commonplaces and falling to marvel over our extensions of this journalistic field, until it has embraced the entire world and the fulness thereof, you had better be up and doing, for the public wants news. How the spirit of Sivan, the sleeper, Rip Van Winkle and dry-rotting Bourbonism must pervade the brains of a journal aspiring to a foremost place nowadays, when it attempts to keep out the tide with its quill, as follows: "But in behalf of humbler journals, which cannot 'fire the race,' we gently but firm-

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ly protest against every newspaper assuming to itself all possible human industries in addition to its own!" In response, we have only seriously to say that speculations upon the journal of the future are very unprofitable in a paper which has not made up its mind to live vigorously up to the journal of the present. With every successive step in progress the journal that would prosper must "live the pace." The annihilation of distance by steam and electricity is only its stepping stone to further advancement. There is scarcely a discovery, scientific or mechanical, by land or sea, terrestrial or astronomical, which is not in the legitimate field where journalism must labor. By all the triumphs of civilization within the past cycle journalism has been directly benefited, not only in the mere matter of collecting information with certainty and rapidity, but in attaining a leadership of thought, which has eclipsed the expectations of its most sanguine prophets of half a century ago. Yet there is a space for usefulness beyond, which the HERALD is proud to have first exploited—the field of action. The expedition to search in the heart of Africa for a hero of the peaceful way illustrates this, and its signal triumph—the great worldly test—places it beyond all contravention. It is not worth while discussing now what are the bounds of this field. It would serve no useful purpose, and the HERALD cannot waste time or space on the unserviceable. Our business is with the living present; the speculation we leave to the idle probability-man of journals who cannot "live the pace," assured that they will always be where they are, among the "ruck."

In the meanwhile the brilliant achievement, which will give lustre to the name of American journalistic enterprise, is before a world not slow to judge of merit and activity. There we can leave it. The great explorer, Livingstone, we trust, is on his way to civilization, guarded by the HERALD expedition under the command of the brave gentleman who bears our flag. Their united stories will make a glittering chapter of life, when told, which will reward the public and ourselves for our common anxiety. It only remains to say that wherever an opportunity is offered for honorable work of the kind the HERALD will be found among its pioneers.

The War in Mexico.

The news furnished by the HERALD special despatches, which we publish in another column, indicates that the revolt against Juarez is gradually losing its importance. In so far as it aimed to overthrow the present government it has proved a failure, in spite of the prominence and influence of the leaders who inaugurated it. The Mexican people are thoroughly tired of the struggles of selfish chiefs for the possession of power, and their attitude in the present insurrection proves that they are fully sensible of the advantages of a strong and solid government, whatever its defects. The army also has displayed a discipline and loyalty to the government which is only too rare in the Mexican revolutions; but unfortunately the unquiet element that has been developed by the constantly recurring civil wars furnishes abundant recruits to ambitious leaders. However, the energy displayed by the governmental generals gives reason to hope that the partisans of Diaz and Treviño will be completely crushed, and peace temporarily restored to unhappy Mexico.

The attempt to capture Matamoros was a bold stroke, which had it succeeded, would have enabled the revolutionists to carry on the war vigorously, by enabling them to replenish their exhausted exchequer and obtain supplies of arms and ammunition. Their hasty retreat from before the town cannot fail to have a demoralizing effect on their troops. The resolution of General Cevallos to follow up his advantage will probably force Treviño's army to disband or expose itself to annihilation. If the report of the occupation of Monterey by the government forces be true the position of Treviño is truly critical, as he cannot possibly find subsistence for a considerable body of troops in the barren region lying between the Monterey and the Rio Grande. We hope the Mexican commander will press his advantage and act with vigor and severity. It is time that both the Mexican leaders and their lawless followers should be taught that the penalty of revolt is death. There are instances where mercy is a false humanity, tending to encourage the restless and ambitious in their efforts to subvert established government. Were Mexican rebels fully impressed with the fact that the death penalty would be rigorously carried out in all cases of unsuccessful armed insurrection we would be less troubled by the ever-recurring pronunciamentos of our quarrelsome neighbors. In order to avoid destruction by the sword or by famine Treviño's troops will be obliged to divide into small bands and carry on a guerilla warfare, and the danger to our citizens along the border will be greatly increased. The duty of the War Department under these circumstances is clear. Sufficient troops should be placed along the border to protect our territory from invasion and to inflict summary punishment on marauders.

APPARENT COLLAPSE OF THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.—All the indications of the moment, so far as we know them, encourage the belief that the Carlist attempt to revolutionize Spain has resulted in utter failure. The priests, as was to be expected, did their best to invest the uprising with a religious character; but, powerful as are the clergy in Spain, they have not been able to make capital out of Don Carlos. Rada, the Carlist leader, has, it is said, with his command fled into France. With the flight of Rada it is reasonable to conclude that the back bone of the insurrection is broken. Another Carlist rising is little likely to disturb the peace of Amadeus.

Personal Intelligence.

Charles E. K. Kortright, British Consul at Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Colonel Gowan, of London, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Countess de Dion, of France, yesterday took apartments at the Hoffman House.

Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, is at the New York Hotel. This gentleman is a lawyer who has given much study to economic questions, and published a book on the labor question.

Speaker James G. Blaine yesterday reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the leave of absence that was granted him on Thursday. He will return to his work on Monday, and, in the meantime, Mr. Dawes fills his place.

MEXICO.

Herald Special Despatches from the Seat of War.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS RAISED.

Trevino's Army in Full Retreat.

Pursuit by the Government Forces.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

Recapture of the City of Monterey by the Government Forces.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatches have been received from the special correspondent of the HERALD at Matamoros:—

MATAMOROS, Via BROWNSVILLE, May 3, 1872.

The revolutionary General Treveño has raised the siege and is in full retreat. The timely arrival of reinforcements for the garrison had a most discouraging effect on the rebel forces. All hope of carrying the city by a *coup de main* being frustrated by the energetic action of General Cevallos and the patriotic enthusiasm of the national forces, dissensions broke out among the leaders, which rendered further concerted action impossible. Under these circumstances General Treviño resolved to withdraw his forces without hazarding an attack. According to the latest account he is slowly retiring in the direction of Camargo, from which point he can observe the city.

General Cevallos, with a view to disquieting Trevino's retreat, has despatched a considerable force to watch the movements of the revolutionists. The Juarist commander has orders to attack if a favorable opportunity presents itself.

The Mexican authorities notified the refugees at Brownsville of the withdrawal of the revolutionists from before Matamoros. All danger of attack being at an end, the inhabitants who sought refuge in Brownsville can return and resume their occupations. Many are already returning to their homes.

Travellers just arrived from Monterey report that there are no considerable forces anywhere on the road.

Latest reports state that a battle between the retreating revolutionists and the pursuing forces is imminent.

MATAMOROS, May 3, 1872.

Later information has just been received by the Mexican authorities of the recapture of the important city of Monterey, by Gauchez Ochoa, at the head of 500 cavalry—the advance guard of the government army.

Some doubts are felt as to the truth of the report.

A forward movement is announced by General Cevallos. He will leave with all his disposable forces to-morrow, and will direct hi march on Monterey.

Defeat of the Revolutionists in Nuevo Leon—Trevino's Movements—Arrest of the Mexican General Falcon in Texas.

MATAMOROS, May 2, 1872.

The revolutionary army changed its base last night, having abandoned its camp on the river, six miles above, and swung around into the San Fernando road, behind and about fifteen miles distant from this city.

It is supposed that this movement has been made to head off General Cevallos with a government force, who is said to be approaching from that direction.

The country now occupied by the revolutionists affords the chief source of supplies heretofore reaching this city from the Mexican side, and is the richest part of the State of Tamaulipas in cattle and horses, of which the revolutionists are said to be greatly in need. From their present position they could advance toward Victoria, the capital of the State of Tampico, and at the same time keep up a practical siege of this city and cut off communication with the interior at any moment. The object of General Treviño in changing his base is purely conjectural, but it does not indicate an immediate attack on the city.

General Caballos received scouts to-day informing him that General Ochas had entered Monterey with 600 government cavalry and holds the place. Treviño's revolutionary army is known to be in full retreat towards Camargo, having passed Reynosa this morning, sixty miles above. This backward movement is doubtless owing to the occupation of Monterey by the government forces. Colonel Valedez, with seven hundred men, had defeated the revolutionary general Falcon, in the State of Nuevo Leon, on the 27th ult., with considerable loss on both sides. Valedez having been severely wounded, went to Laredo, Texas, where he was arrested for having previously violated the neutrality laws in organizing his expedition near that place some weeks since. He will be sent to San Antonio for trial. Generals Caballos, Trevallo and Fallodo, with the entire force, are leaving in pursuit of Treviño's retreating army. The city will be left under the protection of the National Guard under General Ayalla.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, May 3, 1872.

Letters and reports received from Puerto Principe state that persons presenting themselves to the Spanish authorities for submission to the government, who have lately come in from the jurisdiction of the rebels, deny that the insurgent General Eduardo Agramonte is dead.

INDIA.

British Atonement to the Ashes of Dead Rebels.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, May 3, 1872.

Deputy Inspectors Cowan and Forsyth have been removed from office because they executed Kookah rebels after receiving orders to the contrary.

SPAIN.

French Reports from the Scene of Insurrection and Statements of Serious Movements Against Amadeus.

Don Carlos Said To Be in the Field in Respectable Force.

Alleged Defection of Royalist Regiments—Fortifying for Insurgent Defence—Castelar's Plan of Secession from Parliament—Counter Statements of the Crown Party.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 3, 1872.

Advices have been received here from Spain which contradict most positively the despatches sent from Madrid in regard to the Carlist insurrection.

L'Union announces, on what it terms official authority, that Don Carlos is in Spain at the head of his "volunteers," and Don Alphonso, his brother, is with him. The proclamation signed by him which was circulating in Madrid was genuine.

There is deep uneasiness in Madrid.

The fidelity of the King's troops, even in the Spanish capital, is doubted, and the precaution is taken to keep some regiments in their barracks.

The Carlists meanwhile hold the field in respectable force, and are able to disconcert the government troops.

A special despatch to *Le Temps* reports that the railway between Cordova and Madrid has been cut at the Despregnaperros defile in the Sierra Moreña by republican insurgents, who are fortifying that important position; and it was rumored that two companies of infantry had joined them.

CITY CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE CROWN.

A conspiracy against the government has been discovered at Linares, a town of Andalusia, on the Madrid and Cordova Railroad.

CARLIST ACTION BY FIRE.

The Carlists in Biscay have burned the railway bridge at Areta, near Bilbao.

PARTY SECESSION IN THE PARLIAMENT.

Señor Castelar, the eminent republican, writes to *La Rappel* that the republican Deputies in the Cortes will resign in a few days.

Marshal Serrano's March—Efforts of the Royalists.

MADRID, MAY 3, 1872.

Marshal Serrano was yesterday at Huerta de Letona and Yzurun, in the Sierra de Arator, on the northern boundary of Navarre.

A despatch from Bayonne to Paris confirms the report that the Carlist leader Rada, with his command, has fled into France, having been closely pursued by the Spanish government forces.

The French troops stationed on the Spanish frontier disarm and intern all Carlists who escape into the territory of the republic.

THE CITIZENS OF BARCELONA DISARMED.

The Spanish government has called upon the inhabitants of Barcelona to deliver up all the arms they have in their possession.

Clerical Exertion for the Cause of the Church.

LONDON, May 3, 1872.

Advices received in this city by mail from Spain state that the priests are endeavoring to make the insurrection in that country a religious war.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

British Crown Treatment of Canada—Probable Absolution of the Dominion from Allegiance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872.

The London *Times* of this morning, in discussing the attitude of Canada with regard to the Treaty of Washington, somewhat censures the conduct of the home government in its treatment of the Dominion, and hints that it might be beneficial to the world if England were "to absolve Canada from her allegiance to the mother country."

FRANCE.

Flow of Specie to the Bank.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 3, 1872.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 8,400,000 francs during the past week.

BAZAINE AND THIERS.

A French Marshal Anxious for a Court Martial Trial.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 3, 1872.

Marshal Bazaine has written to President Thiers demanding a trial by court martial on the accusations of the Commission on Capitulations.

It is said that General Wimpffen has also asked for a similar opportunity to vindicate himself.

The court martial in the case of Marshal Bazaine will probably be composed of Marshal Vaillant and Generals Trehouard, Rigault de Genouilly, Chanzy and Aurelles de Palladines.

GERMANY.

Fortress Fortification for Defence in War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 3, 1872.

Seven new forts are to be built for the defence of Koenigsberg.

RUSSIA.

French Report of Prince Gortschakoff's Resignation of Office.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says the Czar has accepted Gortschakoff's resignation, and that Valamieff will succeed to the office of Chancellor of the Empire for Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG.

The American Squadron at Toulon.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 3, 1872.

The American squadron is at Toulon.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 3—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 90½; 1865's, old, 90½; 1867's, 90¾; ten-forties, 89.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 3—P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 3—2:30 P. M.—The market closed quiet and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 9,000 were taken for export and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 844,000 bales, including 343,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 116,000 bales, including 37,000 American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 457,000 bales, of which 171,000 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, May 3—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 3—2 P. M.—The breadstuffs market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 6d. per central for red Western spring. Flour, 27s. a 28s. per bbl. for Western canal. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 32,000 quarters, including 8,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 3—2 P. M.—Tallow 48s. 3d. per cwt.

ENGLAND.

The Prerogative of the Crown Maintained by Penal Legislation.

Cabinet Action Against Home Rule in Ireland—Irish Retaliation on the British System in the Green Isle—Exciting Debate, but the People Defeated—Premier Gladstone's Definition of the Principle of State Collision in America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872.

The debate in the House of Commons last night on the bill to repeal the Unlawful Assemblies Act was protracted to a late hour and was a very exciting one.

The motion was for the second reading of the bill.

Several Irish members took occasion to make speeches in defence of "hom rule." What they wanted was to have the laws of Ireland assimilated with those of England.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for Ireland, opposed and denounced "home rule" as synonymous with Fenianism. He explained the present law, showing that it in effect prohibited the assembling of an Irish Parliament.

Mr. Isaac Butt, member for Limerick, declared himself a "home ruler;" but indignantly denied that he was a Fenian, as intimated by the Marquis of Hartington, of whom he demanded a retraction. He protested against such expressions coming from a Minister, who received his information of the country he sought to rule over through detectives and spies, the real ruling powers in Ireland. If it was true that Home Rulers were Fenians, it spoke well for home rule, which had been able to win back to peace men driven into rebellion by shameless legislation. Until Irishmen obtain the right to manage Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, peace, content and prosperity were impossible. He warned the Commons that if the act was not repealed, Ireland would endanger the safety of the empire. He wanted for Ireland a local government like that of an American State, and for the kingdom a national Legislature similar to the American Congress.

Mr. Gladstone said the latter scheme was impracticable. Even American statesmen were divided in opinion as to its wisdom. The recent civil war in the United States grew out of the collisions the system involved. He vindicated home rule. If it converted Fenians so much the better; but he could not but oppose the bill before the House.

The motion for a second reading was then rejected by a vote of 27 to 145.

CABLE TELEGRAMS TARIFF.

In the House of Commons to-night Lord Lennox, member for Chichester, gave notice that he would make a motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into tee practicability of reducing the existing rates for telegrams to India, the colonies and the United States; and of purchasing the existing cables.

AMERICAN SCIENCE AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Dr. Parish, of Philadelphia, was examined to-day on the treatment of drunkards, before a select committee of the House of Commons.

CARTMEN CONCILIATED.

The strike of the Liverpool cartmen is ended; the masters conceded the demands of their men.

DEATH.

George Hughes, brother of Tom Hughes, died to-day.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Three thousand three hundred and thirty-three bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

First Spring Meeting at Newmarket—Count de la Grange's Bay Filly Reine Wins the One Thousand Guineas Stakes—Derelict Second and Highland Fling Third.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872.

The second great event of the Newmarket spring meeting came off to-day, being the race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies carrying 122 pounds, the owner of the second filly to receive 200 sovreigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. There were sixty subscribers, and eleven started.

The race was won by Count F. de Lagrange's bay filly Reine, by Monarque, dam Fille de l'Air (bred in France).

Sir Joseph Hawley's brown filly Derelict, by Tim Whiffler, dam Vaga, was second, and Mr. Merry's bay filly Highland Fling, by Scottish Chief, dam Masquerade, third.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies, 122 lbs. each; the owner of the second to receive 200 sovs. out of the stake, and the third to save his stake; the Ditch Mile (seven furlongs and 210 yards) closed with sixty subscribers—value of stakes.

Count F. de Lagrange's b. f. Reine, by Monarque, dam Fille de l'Air 1
Sir Joseph Hawley's br. f. Derelict, by Tim Whiffler, dam Vaga 2
Mr. Merry's b. f. Highland Fling, by Scottish Chief, dam Masquerade 3

SWEEP OF A CYCLONE.

Range of a Devastating Storm from the Base of Vesuvius to the City of Madras.

What Was Spared by the Volcano Made Desolate by a Hurricane—Fatal Disaster in Madras and Fatalities Off the Harbor—Wind and Wave Against Man's Handiwork.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The City of Madras Swept by a Terrific Cyclone—Loss of Life, Shipwreck and Damage to Public Works.

BOMBAY May 3, Via LONDON, May 3, 1872.

Intelligence has just reached here that the city of Madras and vicinity was visited by a terrific cyclone on Wednesday last, which caused a serious loss of life.

A number of vessels at anchor in the roadstead, which were unable to put to sea, owing to the sudden approach of the cyclone, were wrecked, and most of their crews perished.

The immense pier leading far out into the water was breached and the city and suburbs were greatly damaged.

NAPLES, May 3, 1872.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has entirely ceased, and the inhabitants of the villages which were threatened with destruction by the running lava have returned to their homes.

Additional troubles, however, have fallen upon them. A hurricane of terrible violence has swept over the devastated country, greatly damaging the villages and remaining crops.

GEOGRAPHICAL BEARINGS.

The crater of Vesuvius is placed in latitude 40 49 north, longitude 14 28 east.

Madras city is mapped by the geographers thus:—"Latitude of observatory, 12 4 1 north; longitude, 80 14 east."

PERSIA.

Project of a Royal Visit to Europe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 3, 1872.

It is announced that the Shah of Persia will soon visit Europe.

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The President to Stand By Our Original "Case"

England's Reply Unsatisfactory.

A CONFERENCE WITH CONGRESS.

Reverdy Johnson Picked to Pieces.

THE TARIFF WAR IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1872.

Important Decision of the Cabinet on the Alabama Claims—The English Reply Unsatisfactory—Our "Case" To Be Adhered To.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the most important action which has yet been taken in regard to our difficulties with England touching the arbitration at Geneva was decided on. A reply has been received from the English government in reference to the negative principle of international law which Mr. Fish had brought himself to be willing to accept as the condition of our retreat. The answer is so exceedingly unsatisfactory to this government that it is probable there will be no backdown after all, and the position assumed by the President in the beginning—namely, that the question of consequential damages is one for the Geneva Tribunal to settle—will be insisted upon.

The administration is frightened at the attitude of the people on the intended accommodation, and, now that Great Britain has virtually rejected our overtures, will not retreat further. The best evidence that the new, or, rather, the old, policy will be adhered to is the fact that the President no longer relies on the judgment of Mr. Fish, but has determined to consult with the members of the Foreign Affairs committees of Congress before announcing definitely or pursuing any line of policy. Some of the gentlemen composing these committees have been invited to meet at the State Department at ten o'clock to-morrow, to consider the situation and advise with the government in the proper course to be pursued.

The reply received to-day was in answer to Fish's despatch to General Schenck of last Saturday, upon which such strong hopes of an amicable settlement were founded. In this answer the American Minister informs the State Department that England has agreed to accept the intimation of this government that a proposition from her would be accepted on the basis so often indicated in these despatches. This intimation, it will be remembered, was that we were willing to withdraw our demand for compensation for consequential damages on the ground, if Great Britain would agree in all cases for the future where we might be the aggressors, to make no complaints or claims against the United States for any indirect, remote or consequential injuries or losses resulting from a failure to observe our neutral duties. The United States, by accepting the suggestion, would gain an important concession. This point, it was believed, had been gained on the receipt of the answer from General Schenck. Following it came the text of the English proposition, but the latter turns out to be of such a character that, in its present shape, it cannot be accepted. It turns out also that England does not understand our position, but assumes that it was a clear and complete withdrawal of our pretensions and the virtual abandonment of the position we assumed, without any guarantee that we were to receive anything in return for such ignominious action on our part.

The result is the course taken by the Cabinet to-day. It has been decided, in view of the present situation of the question, to submit the whole correspondence to the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, for their opinion and guidance.

General Banks, in the interview he had with Mr. Fish, at the instance of the House of Representatives, was misled in regard to the intentions and purposes of the Department, and as he and the others, who are now invited to the Department, were entirely averse to concession or retreat, there can be little doubt as to the advice which the administration will receive from them.

Criticisms on the Reverdy Johnson Consequential Damage Letter.

The statement of Reverdy Johnson in his letter to John A. Peters on the subject of consequential damages, that his first intimation that the United States had any such claim, or any claim on their own account, was intimated to him in a speech delivered by Senator Sumner in the Senate on the 13th of April, 1869, when the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was under consideration, and that until that speech of Mr. Sumner, the idea of consequential damages had not occurred to any one, has occasioned a good deal of comment among friends of the administration. The letter as published in the HERALD to-day has been generally read, and the statement of Mr. Johnson severely commented upon, as his own record is against him. The executive document printed in 1870 in the claims of the United States against Great Britain contains all of the correspondence of Reverdy Johnson with the State Department on the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty. On the 25th March, 1869, Mr. Johnson addressed a letter to Earl Clarendon, in which he says that the convention negotiated between them is in danger of being rejected, as it includes only claims of individuals. He then says:—

My government believe, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon Her Majesty's government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war, and from the escape out of the Alabama and other similar vessels in Her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be refitted and provisioned during their piratical cruise. The existence of such a claim makes it as necessary that its ascertainment and adjustment shall be provided for as the individual claims growing out of the same circumstances."

Thereupon he proposed that they sign a supplemental convention, so that all these claims should be included in the first article of the original convention by inserting the governmental claims. The proposition was the subject of correspondence for several weeks. On the 10th of April Mr. Johnson sent a telegram to Secretary Fish stating that he thought he could get this change in the convention. On the 12th of April, the day before the treaty was rejected, Mr. Fish replied as follows:—

"As the treaty is now before the Senate, no change is deemed advisable."

Whatever merit might have been attributed to Mr. Johnson's letter to Mr. Peters, it is now conceded is counteracted by positive assertions on his part, which are wholly disproved by the correspondence referred to.

Curiosities of Tariff Debate in the House—The Legislative Appropriations.

One of the phenomena of American politics was illustrated to-day in the House of Representatives while Mr. S. S. Cox was making an earnest and logical speech on the tariff. With all the fervor of his early days in such debates, he uttered his free trade principles, while Mr. Greeley, whom he defeated for Congress in the Sixth New York District on that issue, was being nominated at Cincinnati. His speech was evidently studied carefully. It was full of figures of arithmetic, and only in conclusion did he use figures of speech. He announced his method of arriving at the amount of "bounties," as he had in previous years, and showed that more than $500,000,000 per year had been paid since 1861 as bounties to the favored, which had never seen the Treasury. He answered the "pauper labor" fallacy by tabular statements, showing that the hours of labor in Great Britain were less than in the United States, and that more of comfort and the necessaries for a laboring man could be purchased in Great Britain, especially on the Clyde, and in skilled labor, than in the United States by the same hours of labor. This was the salient point of his speech. Mr. Dawes and others who followed failed to answer it. They relied on the "ostensible" wages; Mr Cox relied on the facts that rent, boots, woollen suits, alpaca, spools of thread, &c., could be purchased with less hours of labor in Great Britain than here. In conclusion, he made a "budget," and wound up with a classical free trade "hurrah," very much in discord with the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. Dawes closed the debate on the bill at three o'clock, after having spoken two hours and a half. He reviewed the financial condition of the country since and during the war, and claimed for the administration of the finances during the last three years the gratitude of the nation. He had no theories or aphorisms to present, and against those of gentlemen who had been long and loud in their wails and cries of reform, he presented facts, one of which was that the country had enjoyed two years of unexampled prosperity, increasing in wealth and stability, and presenting the spectacle, unknown in the history of nations, of a country coming out of a great war, crippled in resources and burdened with debt, actually raising money enough to pay the expenses of the government and $100,000,000 of the debt, and at the same time growing and developing its great resources. He favored the equalization of taxation between manufactured articles and the raw material, and recited a schedule of prices giving the relative wages paid in England and this country for labor, both skilled and unskilled.

After the close of Mr. Dawes' speech the committee rose, and Mr. Garfield presented the report of the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The Senate amendment to which the House objected, in regard to informers to be employed by the Secretary of the Treasury, having been modified, was still objectionable to the Pennsylvania members, who, without distinction of party, voted against it. It is said that some of the railroads do not want their income tax account looked into, as this amendment would require. Mr. Garfield moved the previous question, but the opposition succeeded in forcing an adjournment, and will probably kill the amendment.

If Every Lady Knew the Fact that PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR would preserve the color and luxuriance of the hair through life, a hundred factories would scarcely supply the demand. Yet the INVIGORATOR does even more than this—adding to the volume of the hair, when it is deficient, and greatly increasing its lustre. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Espenscheid's Spring Fashion of gentlemen's Hats. They are pronounced the most beautiful Hat yet offered to the public, combining lightness with durability and taste, at 118 Nassau street.

A.—"First of May, Clear the Way!" for the KNOX Spring Style of Gentlemen's HATS. After you have moved and got settled your first duty is to call at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, and select your new hat.

A.—The Wheat Field of America.

HEALTHFUL CLIMATE—FREE HOMESTEADS—CONVENIENT MARKETS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad offers for sale 3,000,000 acres of Land in Central and Western Minnesota, embracing:—1. Some of the most productive wheat lands in America; 2. Excellent timber for the mill, the farm and the fire; 3. Rich prairie pasturage and natural meadow, with clear lakes and running streams, in a healthful climate, where fever and ague is unknown. Grain can be shipped from this section to the Atlantic cities as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars are running through these lands from Lake Superior to Dakota, 255 miles. Price of land close to track, $4 to $8 per acre; further away, $400 will pay for a 160 acre farm. Seven years' credit; warrantee deeds; Northern Pacific 7-30 railroad bonds received in payment for lands at $1 10. No other unoccupied lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the new law (March, 1872) get 160 acres free, near the railroad, by one and two years' residence.

Transportation at reduced rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of railroad lands and to settlers on government homesteads. Purchasers will have fare over the Northern Pacific Railroad deducted. Now is the time for settlers and colonies to get land close to the road.

Pamphlets containing map and description of lands and copy of the new Homestead law are sent free, and full information furnished to all. Address by letter or apply in person to the

LAND DEPARTMENT, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
St. Paul, Minn., or 120 Broadway, New York.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A Wise Man, Timely Warned of Danger, will use every means in his power to avert it; only the ignorant, obstinate and foolish will neglect taking necessary precaution. Nations have been decimated by small-pox, but science, by the discovery of vaccination, has neutralized the virus of this once dreaded scourge. Thousands of our ancestors have been poisoned by drinking water, beer and soda drawn through leaden pipes, and from this cause numbers suffer acutely to this day, not realizing the cause of their malady. Eminent physicians from time to time have denounced lead pipes as a prolific cause of disease and death. Shall we not heed their warning? We do trust them implicitly to cure us of disease. Why not also submit to their guidance for prevention? American genius has perfected a TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE, through which water flows as pure as if drawn through silver. Let us adopt this important hygienic improvement by introducing it into every dwelling. Sold by the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD MANUFACTURING CO., 215 Centre street, New York. Price, 15c. a pound for all sizes. Circular and sample of pipe sent by mail free. Also manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Block Tin Pipe, Solder, &c. Orders filled at sight.

A.—Gents' Silk Dress Hats, Seven Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Plot and Passion Win in Fashion. DOUGAN'S SPRING HAT wins hosts of admirers. 169 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.—The Governor's Veto Will Not Prevent the public wearing THE PERFECT FIT SHIRT, combining elegance, economy and durability. PHELAN, shirtmaker, 683 Broadway.

"A Blessed Invention!" exclaimed a lady, after having 16 teeth extracted with gas, at the Colton Dental Rooms, 19 Cooper Institute.

A.—Ladies, Do Not Fail to Secure Some of those goods which NICOLL, DAVIDSON & CO., 636 Sixth avenue, are selling at one-third less than regular prices, such as Ivory-handled Table Knives at $6 per dozen, Forks and Spoons at $6 per dozen, Plates at $1 per d and China Plates at $2 per dozen.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 27 Union square.

Deane's French Ranges and Boilers. BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., removed to 359 Water st.

"Dolly Varden" Slippers—$1 50 per Pair. At CANTRELL'S, 241 Eighth avenue.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's HATS. Salesroom 238½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Horace Greeley is the Man for President without regard to party, race or color. Hats for men and boys, wholesale and retail; 302 Broadway.

Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information given. JOSEPH FATES, Broker, 702 Broadway, room 6.

It Is Altogether Wrong to Trifle With a bad cough or cold, when the risk is so great and a remedy so potent can be readily found. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Its Value is Incalculable. For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy.

Royal Havana Lottery—Prizes Received. J. R. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post-office box 4,668 New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Company. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ALTOONA, January 19, 1870. DEAR SIRS—This company has purchased and put in the hands of its employees eighty "Raymond Movements," which have given excellent satisfaction, and proved to be very reliable timekeepers. In addition to these quite a number of Elgin Watches have been purchased by officers and employees of this company, all of whom have been well pleased with the efficiency and regularity of the Movements manufactured by the National Watch Company. Respectfully, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Vergnes' (the Discoverer) Electro-Chemical BATHS. Best remedy for Rheumatism, Chronic and Nervous Disorders. 51 West Sixteenth street.

Window Shades of Every Description. Also improved Fixtures. G. L. KELLY & CO., 724 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

The Business in the United States Courts—Consular Rights in the Courts—The Great Forgery Case—A Mandamus Against the Board of Audit—Examination of Parties Before Trial—A Suit Against the Wrong Parties—Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Equity Calendar.

Cases on the equity calendar of the April term of the United States Circuit Court will be heard by Judge Blatchford in the District Court room on Monday, May 13, at eleven o'clock A. M., when the calendar will be called.

A Patent Suit—Expert Testimony.

In the case of Alexander Hitchcock and Others vs. Charles Tremaine and Another, Judge Blatchford has rendered a decision to the effect that the want of proper expert testimony does not constitute a ground for a rehearing.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Case of Harry Edwards—Consular Rights—International Law.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Harry Edwards, the Norwegian sailor, was up again yesterday before Commissioner Osborn for argument. Edwards was charged with having threatened to stab the mate of the Norwegian vessel Skjeld, while on a voyage from Australia to this port. On the application of the Consul for Sweden and Norway, Edwards was remitted by Commissioner Osborn to the custody of the Marshal, pending his removal to Norway. Upon a writ of habeas corpus, Judge Blatchford decided that Edwards could not be held, and accordingly ordered the man to be discharged from prison. Subsequently Edwards was rearrested, and yesterday his counsel, Mr. J. K. Goodrich, made a motion to discharge him on several grounds. Counsel held that the United States Commissioner is a federal officer, subordinate and inferior to a United States District Judge, and where such Judge has, on a writ of habeas corpus, discharged any one imprisoned by virtue of a warrant of commitment from a United States Commissioner, under any provision of a treaty and any act of Congress relating to the same, empowering him to do so, he cannot again issue a warrant for the rearrest or commitment of the party again. The decision of the United States District Judge is final and conclusive, and the presumption is that he had all the laws before him bearing on the treaty; and, whether his decision be right or wrong, it cannot be reviewed or reheard. The United States Commissioner cannot go behind it. The action of the District Judge was final when he discharged the prisoner. It cannot be reheard or reviewed, nor again be brought before him on the same facts for the same alleged offence. Counsel also held that the treaty of 1828 with Norway and Sweden confers no power on Consuls, Vice Consuls and commercial agents to cause the arrest of any of the crew of a vessel of their nation not specified in that treaty, and there is none so specified other than for desertion. The Rushing act of Congress of 1864 cannot enlarge the powers of the treaty of 1828. There was no proclamation of the President to carry into effect the treaty of 1828, as required by the act of Congress of 1864.

The Consul for Sweden and Norway, Mr. Christian Bors, was present, and stated that as this was a matter involving an important principle he wished that there should be an argument in reply to the points insisted upon by counsel for Edwards. For that purpose he asked an adjournment till Monday, in order that such argument might be made.

The Commissioner acceded to the request, and the case accordingly went over till Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Van Saun Forgery Case.

Before Judge Brady.

The particulars of the case of Albert Van Saun, charged before Judge Dowling with having, through a forged certified check, obtained $50,000 from John A. White, a broker, of this city, have already been fully published. A feature in the case, it will be remembered, was the commitment of Mr. White to the House of Detention as a witness and refusal to accept bail for him, though he offered, as alleged, a $10,000 certified check as security for his attendance in court when wanted. Mr. Smith, the partner of Mr. White, was committed as a witness at the same time. Application was made yesterday morning in this Court for the release of Mr. White.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, in opposing the application, said that it had appeared to Judge Dowling that there was strong reason for believing that there had been something like compounding a felony. Very curiously, the two witnesses who had had the forged check in their possession were unable to tell how it had passed out of their hands, and one, who had been attorney for the prisoner, had told him that it had passed out of their possession after the day they declared it was lost. So strongly had Judge Dowling been impressed of something wrong in the matter that he gave orders that they should not be allowed to communicate with one another.

Ex-Judge Fithian, on behalf of Mr. White, protested against the commitment of a citizen to prison without even a complaint. Only when security was refused, he insisted, the magistrate had the right to send to the House of Detention. He insisted further that Judge Dowling should be held within the law.

Judge Brady said that he must assume that the commitment had been properly granted, but it was clearly a proper case for bail. The only question was the amount of the bail.

Mr. Sullivan suggested that $10,000 would be none too much.

Mr. Fithian said that this was a ridiculous amount.

Judge Brady fixed the amount at $5,000, which was promptly given by Mr. White.

Another Mandamus Against the Board of Audit and Apportionment.

The Court granted a mandamus against the Board of Audit and Apportionment, compelling them to provide for the payment of eight months' salary to James L. Crosby, one of the Supreme Court stenographic reporters.

Decisions.

In the Matter of the Application of Emeline West for appointment of Trustee—In this case there must be a guardian for absent infants and a reference.

In the Matter of the Application of Jeremiah Quinlan—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Examination of Parties Before Trial.

Before Judge William E. Curtis.

Elizabeth A. Corkey vs. Frederick V. Hara. An order of reference was granted in this case to take the testimony of the defendant, and motion made to set aside the order. The motion was made on the ground that the defendant being a party to the action is not embodied within the terms of the seventh sub-division of section 401 of the Code, providing for the examination of "any person." The Judge held that the words "any person" referred to parties other than the party to the action, and therefore vacated the order for a reference to take the defendant's testimony.

Decisions.

By Judge Sedgwick.

New York Life Insurance Company vs. James Purnell et al.—Order granted.

Holt vs. Hill.—Motion denied.

Esmer vs. Marks.—Motion granted.

Murray vs. Marcus.—Order granted.

Jacobson vs. Jacobson.—Motion granted.

Dubner vs. Greeley.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Suit Against the Wrong Railroad Company.

Before Judge J. F. Daly.

M. C. Elliot vs. The New York and New Haven Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover $255 50, the alleged value of a trunk and its contents. In June, 1868, Francis Gleason, who assigned the claim to the plaintiff, bought two tickets in this city at the office of the defendant to go to Shelton, Conn. Separate tickets were given, one by the defendants' road to Bridgeport and the other by the Housatonic road to Shelton. The trunk was destroyed by fire at the depot at Bridgeport. The Court decided that the action could not be brought against the defendants, they having performed their portion of the contract.

Decisions.

In the Matter of the Application of Ernest Heber Smith.—Name changed.

Stephens vs. Lewis.—Motion for a new trial denied. See opinion.

Orlo Butler vs. Wm. H. Butler—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

By Judge Loew.

In the Matter of the Assignment Made to Bryan, Hick and Bliss.—Motion denied, with leave to renew.

Mackey vs. Mackey—Memorandum for counsel.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, May 3, 1872.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals to-day:—

Judgments affirmed with costs.—Durkee vs. Borne. Staver vs. Potter.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Westfall vs. Gere, Westfall vs. Preston, Hubbell vs. Van Schoening.

Judgment reduced by deducting therefrom $4.00 as of the date of the report of the referee, and, as thus modified, the judgment affirmed, with costs.—Wallace vs. Leary.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs, pursuant to stipulation.—Moore vs. Mansert.

The Court of Appeals adjourned until the 21st day of May.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Pratt.

Moore vs. Moore and Others.—This suit involved an immense amount of bequests to charitable and other institutions. It was argued several months ago and fully reported in the HERALD at the time. Judge Pratt yesterday decided that all the beneficiaries mentioned in the will who have proved their claims are entitled to legacies. The Southern Trust Fund should pay costs, &c.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Alleged Malpractice.

Before Judge Moore and Associate Justices Voorhees and Johnston.

An application was made yesterday to admit to bail Drs. John Arnheimer and T. L. Tiemann, who are charged with causing the death of Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Ziegenheim, residing at 891 Patchen avenue, by malpractice. The Coroner's jury found a verdict against the prisoners. Judge Moore decided to fix the bail at $2,000 each, but counsel for the prisoners wanted the amount reduced to $2,000, which, he thought, could be obtained.

Judge Moore suggested that they had better make an effort to get $5,000 bail. He said that the District Attorney claimed manslaughter in the third degree. He took it for granted that there was a cause for this accusation, and that if men who practice physic and surgery were so negligent and incompetent that they killed a person they must be held responsible.

Sending a Pickpocket to the Penitentiary.

Ida Sweetzer, of No. 83 Willoughby street, was leaving a boat at Fulton ferry, on the 4th of April, when a young man named David Connors brushed past her and relieved her of a pocketbook. A cry was raised, when Connors started off and threw the pocketbook away. He was soon arrested, and yesterday a jury in the Court of Sessions convicted him. Judge Moore sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Stabbing a Policeman in a Ball Room.

A row occurred during a dance at Union Hall, Clymer street, on the night of March 16. Officer Frank McQuade, while attempting to quell the disturbance, was stabbed in the left hand. He found William Donnelly standing beside him with a knife in his hand and had him arrested. Donnelly and all hands were drunk. The prisoner was tried yesterday on the charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm. The jury disagreed.

Discharged.

Richard J. Young was indicted for stealing from Lawyer Conditt's office, at the corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets. He occupied a cell in the jail with the burglar Izzy Jones, and by testifying against him on Thursday last, secured his conviction. Young said that Jones told him all about the burglary at McMurray's jewelry store. Yesterday the District Attorney rewarded Young for his testimony by entering a *nolle prosequi* in his case.

THE LIBERATED FELONS.

The Transfer of Prisoners to the Tombs.

Fifty Blackwell's Island prisoners were transferred to the Tombs yesterday, under Judge Brady's ruling that the Court which tried them was illegal. They came through the streets from the boat landing in three vans, and the yelling and hooting which they kept up on the way caused staid citizens along the route to imagine it was a menagerie procession made up of hungry beasts. There were thirteen women among the desperate crowd, and if possible they were more noisy and demonstrative than the men. The whole procession as it debarked at the boat landing looked like a modernized version of Falstaff's regiment. It was probably an improvement on that historic band. Falstaff's recruits had only a shirt and a half between them, but these old soldiers had two or three, such as they were. Dirty, begrimed, unshaven, uncombed, unwashed, with the sullen eye and sensual lips that betoken innate depravity, with obscenity and profanity comprising their only utterances, they were hideous samples of the depths to which low life in New York purlieus can sink. Little boys and embryo ruffians in their teens trotted delightedly in the rear of the vans throughout the long drive from the landing, happy to be within the nourishing influence of so much adult villany, although no sight of the howling brutes within could be obtained. Arrived at the Tombs, they were promptly "dumped" and turned with a fitful farewell howl into the familiar quarters of the Egyptian pile. The following is the list of those transferred yesterday. It will be observed that a number of them have only a few days to serve:—

PETIT LARCENY.

Mary Wingler, January 20, four months; Catharine Docherty, February 13, six months; Rosanna Rooney, February 15, six months; Mary J. Campbell, February 20, six months; Mary Dillon, February 24, three months; Ellen Rogers, February 29, three months; Wilhelmina Probst, March 7, four months; Louisa Goodwin, February 6, six months; Ann Riley, February 6, six months; Josephine Rosenbury, March 3, six months; Michael Roach, March 7, four months; Annie Howard, December 22, five months; Margaret Brown, November 25, six months; Andrew Gallahan, January 25, six months; Edward Cahill, March 19, three months; Michael Conway, March 19, three months; George Thompson, January 9, four months; William Johnson, January 9, four months; Thomas Smith, November 21, six months; George Rogers, November 21, six months; William Smith, February 8, four months; Dennis Mullins, December 21, five months; John Williams, December 29, six months; Daniel Daly, December 29, five months; Augustus Worth, November 25, six months; Simon Strauss, November 2, six months; John Johnson, November 23, six months; John Deey, November 25, six months; John T. Murray, November 25, six months; George Jackson, January 18, six months; George Madden, January 18, six months; John Wilson, January 16, six months; James McCarty, January 16, six months; Peter Grant, January 16, six months; William Smith, January 16, six months; William Wallace, December 14, six months; James Nolan, December 14, six months; Benjamin Welsh, November 21, six months; William Guion, November 23, six months; Thomas Butler, November 25, six months.

ASSAULT AND PICKING POCKETS.

William Ryan, December 21, six months; John Watson, December 2, twelve months; James Daly, August 29, twelve months; William Jones, August 29, twelve months; Ann Feeney, January 16, four months.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Drake, December 27, twelve months; John T. Davis, December 14, twelve months; William Hall, November 25, six months.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Herman Schalin, November 25, six months.

Mary Wingler, Thomas Smith, George Rogers, John Murray, Benjamin Welsh, William Guion and Thomas Butler, all in for petit larceny, have each only a few days yet to serve, and another one, Simon Strauss, seems to have served his full term already. As it was left optional with these freeborn citizens to stay in the Penitentiary or take a new trial, it speaks well for their confidence in the justness of their cause that they prefer to try and be tried again. The Tombs is uncomfortably crowded with these new accessions and the remainder yet to come will have to be distributed among the Essex and Jefferson Market prisons. Another load or two will probably arrive to-day.

THE MURDER IN DELANCEY STREET.

Fight in a Saloon—Hit with a Brick.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Young in the case of William Duran, whose death was caused by fracture of the skull received during a fight on Saturday night last. Three young men, named James Coyle, Nicholas Gallagher and John O'Day, were arraigned on the charge of being concerned in his death.

Adam Hanschmidt, proprietor of the saloon 110 Delancey street, testified that deceased, who was somewhat under the influence of drink, was in his place on Saturday night about twelve o'clock, with two friends, named Vogel and Lapp. Gallagher, who lived overhead in the same house, entered the store and got into an altercation with the Germans; Vogel and he struck at each other, but were separated by witnesses; the Germans went into the street and were followed in a few minutes by Gallagher.

Conrad Vogel testified as to the quarrel with the prisoner Gallagher, and George Lapp deposed that after leaving the saloon they proceeded to the stoop of their boarding house, 204 Delancey street, which was only a few doors away; while standing there Gallagher flung a stone or brick which felled Duran to the ground; he got up with considerable difficulty, bleeding from a wound over the left eye, and declaring that he felt very sick and asked to be taken to the hydrant; Gallagher ran away; Duran was subsequently confined to bed and died on Tuesday.

Dr. Marsh declared that death was the result of a fracture of the frontal bone, and the jury found a verdict against Gallagher, who was accordingly committed to the Tombs.

Coyle and O'Day, against whom there was no testimony whatever, were then discharged.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two trotting contests were announced to take place at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon. The first was a sweepstakes and purse for $500, mile heats, best three in five, between William Lovell's bay mare Topsey, in harness, Colonel Dickey's dun gelding Fox, in harness, and Mr. King's gray gelding Mercer, to wagon. These horses had been matched once before this season, and two of them, Topsey and Mercer, came to the score, but Fox had injured his knee, and was allowed by the judges to withdraw. That contest was won by Mercer, and, desiring another trial, with Fox included, led to yesterday's sweepstakes. Mercer was again the winner after five heats, scoring the third, fourth and fifth.

The second contest was a match of $200 between the brown gelding Teazer and the gray gelding Gray Eddy, catch weights, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Gray Eddy won easily in three straight heats.

The attendance for the season of the year was very fair, and the betting quite spirited. Mercer was the favorite before the start in the first race, and Teazer in the latter. The heats in detail are unnecessary. Below will be found the

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Morrisania, N. Y., May 3, 1872.—Sweepstakes and purse of $500—Mile heats, best three in five.

Mr. King entered gr. g. Mercer, to wagon (Mance)	3	2	1	1	
William Lovell entered b. m. Topsey, in harness (B. Mace)	2	1	2	3	2
Colonel Dickey entered d. g. Fox, in harness (owner)	1	3	3	2	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:18	2:37½
Second heat	37	1:16	2:33¾
Third heat	37½	1:14	2:34½
Fourth heat	38¾	1:15½	2:37½
Fifth heat	37	1:16	2:37½

SAME DAY.—Match for $200; catch weights; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

Owner named g. g. Gray Eddy	1	1	1
Owner named br. g. Teazer	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:26	2:57
Second heat	42½	1:26	2:53
Third heat	41	1:24	2:53¼

MYSTIC PARK COLT STAKES.

BOSTON, May 2, 1872.

The Mystic Park Colt Stakes for three and four-year-olds, to be trotted in the month of September, 1872 and 1873, closed at Lafayette Hall last evening, with the following nominations:—

No. 1.—For colts and fillies foaled in 1868, to be trotted in September, 1872: $150 each; $20 at time of entrance, and $100 on or before the 1st of September, 1872, when all the money will be "play or pay;" mile heats, best three in five, in harness. O. M. Shaw names blk. s. Silver Eye, by Gilbreth Knox, dam Euron Maid; A. W. Worcester names br. s. Abdallah Chief, by Taggart's Abdallah; A. C. Wallace names b. s. Ned Wallace, by Taggart's Abdallah; S. R. Perkins names b. s. Daniel Morrill, by Young Morrill; T. C. Carpenter names b. f. Lady Butt, by Daniel Lambert; Charles A. Jones names b. c. Stratmore, by Second Knox; David Nevins, Jr., names b. s. Pay Fearnaught, by Fearnaught; M. M. Judkins names br. s. Ben Morrill, by Winthrop Morrill; M. Goodwin names br. f. Lady Mann, by General Knox.

No. 2.—For colts and fillies foaled in 1869, to be trotted the same meeting, $150 each; $50 at time of entrance, and $100 on or before the 1st of September, 1872, when all the money will be "play or pay." $500 will be added to each stake by the proprietors. Two-thirds of money to go to the winner; of the balance, two-thirds to the second horse, and one-third to the third horse; mile heats, best 2 in 3, in harness. A. W. Worcester names b. f. Mary G., by Taggart's Abdallah; George C. Hitchcock names b. c. Highland King, by Ashland; S. R. Perkins names g. m. Margaret Morrill, by Young Morrill; John W. Conley names b. f. Stella Sturgis, formerly Julia Ann Johnson; Wright & Norcross names b. f. Flora, by Fearnaught Jr.

No. 3.—For colts and fillies foaled in 1870; to be trotted the fall of 1873, $150 each; $50 to be paid May 1, 1872, balance September 1, 1873. S. Hayes names ch. c. David Taggart, by Taggart's Abdallah; George C. Hitchcock names b. f. Highland Girl, full sister to Highland King, by Ashland; J. F. Morrow names blk. c. Royal Diamond, by Woodstock; F. H. Hardy, Jr., names b. f. Nellie Bloomfield, by Kirkwood; John W. Conley names br. f. by Mambrino Patchen; David Nevins, Jr., names ch. s. Fearnaught Boy, by Fearnaught; Wright & Norcross names blk. f. Augusta, by Fearnaught.

TROTTING AND RUNNING IN CALIFORNIA.

OAKLAND TROTTING PARK, OAKLAND, CAL.—SPRING MEETING—FOURTH DAY, April 25, 1872.—Trotting. Purse of $500; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Owner entered b. m. Topsey	1	1	1
Owner entered ch. g. Sam	2	2	2
Owner entered b. g. Postboy	dis.		

Time, 2:35—2:31—2:33.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE—Running. Purse of $50; half mile and repeat.

Owner entered Kate	1	1
Owner entered Prince	3	2
Owner entered Billy	2	dis.

Time, 54½—55.

HORSE NOTES.

Letters received in this city recently by Colonel Dickey, from California, state that it is probable the famous trotting horse Wonder, the property of Governor Stanford, will be sent East this season and be entered and trotted at Buffalo during the summer meeting. This horse has done some wonderful work in private trials on the Pacific Slope, and should he come this way, as proposed, his friends may feel assured of a fair field in which to display his speed.

Ben Mace will train and drive William Lovell's horses American Girl and Topsy the coming season.

Mr. Charles Heinzel has a number of very fine horses in his stable on Central avenue, among them his white-footed colt—which is a clipper—a fine young bay stallion and several others of note.

Fleetwood Park was largely patronized on Sunday morning last to glance at the trotters which have there taken up an abode for training purposes. The speed shown on the occasion was very creditable when the late spring is taken into consideration, and, consequently, the little preparation horses have received to fit them for fast work.

Joe Townley is driving his fast trotting horse Rocks on the road. He is of good size and action.

Alexander Blanchard is driving a fine brown horse on the road, which can trot fast and is very promising.

Dr. Quintard will train and drive Mr. Van Ness' Hambletonian stallion Compeer this season.

J. D. Walton is driving brown gelding Pengran and bay gelding Billy Pitcher on the road. They "make the kettle boil" when called upon for speed, and trot very steadily.

Mr. John H. Harbeck, Jr., owns and drives a very fast bay horse which goes in fine style and is one of the celebrities of the road, taking a front rank among the army of fast trotters which travel our avenues.

Fleetwood Park must, of course, be "in the run" this year, as Mr. Van Ness is President, Mr. Van Cott, Superintendent, and Mr. Van Sice, Secretary.

Harlem lane, the old trotting ground of New York, was taken from the driving community long since, widened, partly filled in with gravel and thus made impassible, in which condition it remains, "dog in the manger" like. If the "spirit of improvement" don't want it, why not let it be cleared up so that the trotters may stretch their legs along its length as in days of yore?

THE STREET CLEANING COMMISSION.

A meeting of the above Commission was held yesterday in obedience to a call of the Mayor, who presided. The call stated the following subjects for consideration:—"Shall the contractor be paid to date and the contract abrogated?" "Shall it be abrogated anyway?" "If so, who shall go on with the imperative necessity of cleaning the streets?" The Comptroller was unavoidably absent, and no decisive action could be taken. The Mayor, however, read over the clause of the contract referring to its abrogation, and expressed his opinion, as a lawyer and as a member of the Commission, that in spite of some of the difficulties in the contract it would be legally safe to abrogate it. There were, however, certain pecuniary considerations that would be necessary to consult the Comptroller about, and the meeting was therefore adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

THE PIPEMEN'S STRIKE.

The big pipe and the small pipe laborers are still on a strike, they having knocked off work on Friday last. The cause of the trouble is that the Commissioner of Public Works ordered the wages of the men to be reduced from $2 50 to $2 a day. The laborers in all number about eight hundred men, and they say that they cannot live at the wages Commissioner Van Nort has fixed for them. An additional cause of trouble is that the reduction of the wages was made after the men had been ten weeks without receiving any pay. It is intended to send a committee of the "strikers" to Commissioner Van Nort to explain to him what they believe to be a great grievance.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Appointment of the Standing Committees—Adoption of Rules of Order—Windy Discussions—What May Be Expected of the Book Concern Committee.

The Conference met yesterday at nine A. M., when Rev. Father Brunson, of Wisconsin, led the devotional exercises, reading Second Corinthians xiii., and prayer. Hymn 665 was read and sung without spirit. The journal was read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Rules of Order was read by the Secretary. With a few exceptions and modifications they are those adopted by the last General Conference. The sessions of the Conference are fixed from nine A. M. to half-past twelve M. The quorum was fixed at the disciplinary number of two-thirds. Speeches, buncombe and otherwise, are limited to fifteen minutes. No member is allowed to be absent without leave of the Conference, nor shall absentees be allowed to vote without leave of the Conference. The ninth rule, on amendments to resolutions, after considerable debate, was, on motion of Dr. Curry, recommitted to the Committee on Rules. No bad or insulting language is to be used by delegates on the floor. Duplicate reports and resolutions are required, and all such must be read by the Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPEALS

is to consist, according to the report on rules of order, of one member from each delegation, and is to be divided into two sections, but not less than fifteen shall constitute a quorum in each section.

Dr. E. O. HAVEN moved to amend this rule by inserting the word "clerical" between the words "one" and "member."

Dr. GOODS opposed the amendment as creating an invidious distinction. Local preachers, he declared, are tried by Quarterly Conferences, bishops by elders and elders by deacons.

Dr. SLICER, of Baltimore, saw great propriety in Dr. Haven's amendment and an equal impropriety in laymen sitting in the Committee of Appeals.

Mr. KAIGER believed that if this distinction is allowed now to come in it will produce endless difficulty.

Mr. HILL, of Erie, could not see how this cut off the laymen from a proper representation on the committees. It was simply an assertion that one committee shall be composed solely of ministers. They may have to appoint a committee of laymen exclusively by and by.

Dr. CRAWFORD, of New York, was sorry that this question had come up here. He supposed that when the Conference adopted lay delegation they accepted all its logical results. He was glad to hear distinguished laymen yesterday say that they wished to hear no more of the distinctions between lay and clerical delegates. He could not see why laymen should be excluded from this committee any more than from half a dozen other committees—on bishops, itinerancy, revisals, &c. The objections made against laymen serving on this committee are based, he thought, upon a misunderstanding of the common law phrase, "To be tried by a jury of his peers." This meant simply that a freeman should be tried by a jury of freemen and not of slaves. In common law who thinks of trying ministers by a jury of ministers, or a judge by a jury of judges. In the Presbyterian Church the ruling

ELDERS ARE EQUAL IN AUTHORITY

with the teaching elders. If ministers begin to make this distinction it may continue to be made by the laymen, and he deprecated any such distinction.

Dr. COOPER, of Philadelphia, moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was done, by a vote of 220 to 157.

Judge MCCLAINEY then offered an amendment that if the appellant desire it he shall be tried by ministers only. He should have the benefit of a choice in the composition of the body by whom he is to be tried. The right of challenge does not give him all the benefits which he should have. The Judge made an elaborate speech in support of his amendment.

Dr. HESTER called attention to the fact that this amendment, in principle, had been voted down already, and he moved, therefore, to lay this on the table. This was done, and the rule upon which all this discussion was had was thereupon adopted and ordered to be printed.

Dr. GILBERT HAVEN wanted the Conference to reconsider the vote by which it had adopted the rule cutting off amendments to resolutions whenever the previous question shall be ordered.

Dr. HARRIS remarked that one-third of the Conference had even then the power to keep any paper before the house.

Dr. HAVEN replied that this did not meet the question.

The rule (38) to which the Doctor referred was then read as follows:—"It shall be in order to take the question without debate, except where character is involved; but original motions, amendments and substitutes may be acted upon without debate."

Dr. HARRIS explained the reasons which led to the presentation and adoption of this rule. The wars of it had on former occasions created interminable confusion on the floor of Conference.

Dr. E. O. HAVEN remarked that the previous question carries with it the whole subject. When the previous question is ordered Conference may not be ready to vote on the question as it is at the time, but one slight amendment or modification of one form of the question original, amendment or substitute, might settle it all, and he thought the Conference should have the right to do this before the vote is taken.

Rev. J. ROTHWEILER asked if it was in order on a motion to reconsider to discuss the merits of the question?

Bishop AMES, presiding, remarked dryly that it was not in order, but that it is very often difficult to tell where the merits of the question lie.

Judge PRIOR did not want to cut off debate, but in

SUCH A BODY OF PROFESSIONAL TALKERS

as this there should be a time to cut off debate, and when the call for the previous question is sustained it is the presumption that all that is necessary or that can be said has been said, and nothing is left but to vote. If the Conference will not settle this question now they will rue it before the end of the session, when they will find endless trouble on their hands.

Dr. R. S. FOSTER made the point of order that there was nothing before the Conference, the mover to reconsider not having voted with the majority, and having therefore no right to make this motion.

Bishop AMES acknowledged that this was so, yet he was unwilling to apply the gag to such an assembly.

The Conference was getting into a snarl on this matter, when Dr. FOSTER cut the debate short by moving that the Conference proceed to appoint the standing committees. Carried.

On Dr. Foster's motion also Conference ordered twenty-five copies daily of the *Daily Advocate* to be sent to the address of the Rev. Dr. Jobson, President of the British Wesleyan Conference, who had made a request of this nature, to be by him distributed at his discretion.

The standing committees were then appointed, and Conference ordered that they all meet at three P. M. in Washington avenue Methodist Episcopal church, to organize and elect their several officers. Adjourned.

The following are the most important of the standing committees, with their officers elect:—

THE COMMITTEE ON episcopacy:—

Alabama, A. S. Larkin; Baltimore, H. Slicer; Black River, L. D. Waller; California, J. P. Young; Central German, W. Nast; Central Illinois, W. H. Pepper; Central New York, P. D. Lowe; Central Ohio, W. A. Harris; Central Pennsylvania, T. Mitchell; Cincinnati, J. W. Wenk; Colorado, J. Evans; Delaware, N. Young; Des Moines, W. E. Gaither; Detroit, E. O. Haven; East Tennessee, P. G. Hillard; East German, C. H. Gillan; East Genesee, A. Prince; Erie, J. Lesley; Genesee, T. Gallow; Georgia, J. D. Fuller; Germany and Switzerland, L. S. Jacoby; Holston, N. E. Cobleigh; Illinois, W. S. Prentice; Iowa, R. Hancell; Indiana, W. S. Colesh; Iowa, W. F. Cooper; Kansas, W. R. Marshall; Kentucky, W. H. Black; Lexington, N. W. Taylor; Siberia, G. A. Fitzgerald; Louisiana, J. C. Lansden; Maine, J. Jacques; Michigan, J. M. Reid; Minnesota, D. Brooks; Mississippi, A. C. McDonald; Missouri, S. Scott; Nebraska, J. S. Mayfield; Nevada, J. H. McGrath; Newark, J. W. Miley; New England, W. H. Cooke; New Hampshire, J. Pike; New Jersey, J. D. Kingsley; New York, H. Ridgway; New York East, A. S. Hunt; North Carolina, W. G. Mather; North Indiana, G. R. Leonard; North Ohio, F. S. Hoyt; Northwestern German, C. Loeber; Northwestern Indiana, A. E. Ger; Ohio, J. M. Trimble; Oregon, C. C. Stratton; Philadelphia, W. Cooper; Pittsburg, S. H. Negley; Providence, M. J. Talbot; Rock River, M. Raymond; St. Louis, R. S. Rust; South Carolina, C. H. McIlvaine; Southern Illinois, J. Van Cleve; Southwestern German, F. Kuhl; Tennessee, J. Bridges; Texas, R. Carter; Troy, H. Eaton; Upper Iowa, A. S. Sweet; Vermont, J. W. Coons; Virginia, E. H. Phelps; Washington, J. A. Brown; West Virginia, Alexander Martin; West Wisconsin, J. M. Fuller; Wilmington, J. F. Thompson; Wisconsin, S. M. Steele; West Nebraska, R. Nelson; Wyoming, J. Chapman, Rev. Dr. J. M. Trimble; Secretary, Rev. A. S. Hunt.

THE COMMITTEE ON REVISALS.

Alabama, A. S. Larkin; Baltimore, J. A. McCaskey; Black River, L. D. Palmer; California, J. H. Wythe; Central German, J. A. Klein; Central Illinois, P. M. Chapler; Central New York, L. C. Quant; Central Ohio, S. L. Roberts; Central Pennsylvania, E. H. Hamlin; Cincinnati, J. F. Marlers; Colorado, J. A. Jones; Delaware, E. P. Vincent; Des Moines, B. Crawford; Detroit, E. O. Haven; East Genesee, R. F. Jarvis; East German, C. H. Grumm; East Indiana, C. E. Dunn; Erie, R. A. Chambers; Genesee, C. E. Chandler; Georgia, J. D. Fuller; Germany and Switzerland, L. S. Jacoby; Holston, J. L. Hanes; Illinois, F. Wood; Iowa, R. Mansell; Indiana, J. J. Wicht; Iowa, E. H. Wheeler; Kansas, W. R. Davies; Kentucky, D. Stevenson; Lexington, W. A. Mutt; Louisiana, C. A. Pittman; Louisiana, L. C. Matlack; Maine, C. Munger; Michigan, W. H. Perrine; Minnesota, J. O. Rich; Mississippi, C. W. Wells; Missouri, N. Stimson; Nebraska, W. A. Burr; Nevada, F. H. McGrath; Newark, A. L. Brice; New England, D. Sherman; New Hampshire, C. M. Dinsmore; New Jersey, J. T. Dobbins; New York, John Miley; New York East, J. M. Buckley; North Carolina, A. W. Tourgee; North Indiana, W. S. Bird; North Ohio, F. S. Hoyt; Northwestern German, J. Kopp; Northwestern Indiana, N. L. Brakeman; Ohio, T. H. Phillips; Oregon, C. C. Stratton; Philadelphia, W. C. Robinson; Pittsburg, John Williams; Providence, M. J. Talbot; Rock River, S. A. W. Jewell; St. Louis, R. L. Curry; South Carolina, A. Webster; Southeastern Indiana, S. Tincher; Southern Illinois, G. W. Hughey; Southwestern German, J. Stangenberg; Tennessee, J. Bridges; Texas, W. R. Taylor; Troy, S. Martling; Upper Iowa, J. Bergman; Vermont, D. W. Worthen; Virginia, E. P. Hodges; Washington, R. H. Robinson; West Virginia, S. Steel; West Wisconsin, S. Brunson; Wilmington, D. M. Bates; Wisconsin, C. D. Pillsbury; Wyoming, W. [illegible]; Special, Chairman, Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven; Secretary, Rev. E. S. Dayton.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

Alabama, A. S. Larkin; Baltimore, H. Slicer; Black River, L. Palmer; California, W. J. Mackey; Central German, J. Rothweiler; Central Illinois, A. J. Anderson; Central New York, E. E. Jewell; Central Ohio, A. Harmount; Central Pennsylvania, S. Barnes; Cincinnati, J. Corwin; Colorado, B. F. Vincent; Delaware, J. A. Jones; Des Moines, P. Mitchell; Detroit, A. Clements, Jr.; East Genesee, R. L. Waite; Georgia, J. O. Kimball; Germany and Switzerland, L. S. Jacoby; Holston, F. M. Fanning; Illinois, William Thomas; India, H. Mansell; Indiana, R. W. Thompson; Iowa, J. P. Dinsmore; Kansas, W. K. Marshall; Kentucky, H. Shaw; Lexington, W. L. Muir; Louisiana, L. C. Matlack; Maine, S. F. Wolherbee; Michigan, J. Gerganbill; Minnesota, J. O. Rich; Mississippi, M. Adams; Missouri, S. Hoffman; Nebraska, T. R. Lemon; Nevada, H. McGrath; Newark, J. T. Crane; New England, L. K. Thayer; New Hampshire, O. N. Dinsmore; New Jersey, A. E. Ballard; New York, W. J. Gron; New York East, T. H. Osborne; North Carolina, S. Warner; Northwest German, J. J. Keller; Northwest Indiana, H. S. Lane; Ohio, A. B. See; Oregon, J. F. Dawson; Philadelphia, J. B. McCullough; Pittsburg, J. W. Baker; Providence, D. D. Lyons; Rock River, S. A. W. Jewell; St. Louis, W. H. Gillam; South Carolina, C. H. Holloway; Southeast Indiana, F. A. Hester; South Illinois, B. R. Pierce; Southwest German, — Rennekay; Tennessee, V. H. Colwell; Texas, W. K. Fayle; Troy, S. Washburn; Upper Iowa, R. Swearinger; Vermont, A. M. Dickey; Virginia, E. P. Phelps; Washington, Benjamin Brown; West Virginia, Alexander Martin; West Wisconsin, J. A. Stillwell; Wilmington, J. F. Thompson; Wisconsin, J. P. Pease; Wyoming, B. W. C. Olmstead.

THE COMMITTEE ON BOOK CONCERN.

A. S. Larkin, T. M. Eddy, L. H. White, O. M. Gibson, R. A. W. Quest, W. H. Hunter, E. S. Wright, P. G. Haendorn, John Patton, J. N. Phillips, J. Evans, J. Jones, P. Kresse, A. Edwards, D. Dickhart, C. F. Crouch, H. Maxey, J. E. McCalmont, A. D. Wilber, E. A. Fuller, J. S. Jacoby, J. K. Cobleigh, H. Beck, H. Sansell, W. C. Depew, J. Hammer, William Fairchild, A. Shields, M. Taylor, C. A. Pittman, L. C. Matlack, W. Dowling, R. Sopp, J. Nicols, A. C. McDonald, S. Hoffman, E. H. Rogers, E. H. Nevadah, D. Campbell, J. P. McGee, J. Pike, C. E. Hall, S. D. Brown, D. Curry, A. W. Tourjie, N. Phillips, W. C. Pierce, C. A. Loeber, J. Brownfield, S. M. Merrill, J. W. Devore, S. W. Thomas, J. Horner, D. H. Ela, G. Goodrich, B. R. Bonner, H. Cordozo, J. C. McCulloch, E. Culliams, A. Kipp, D. Rutledge, W. H. Fayle, C. N. Burdick, D

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

ADVANCE IN GOLD TO 113 1-8.

Money Market Strengthening—Stocks Unsteady.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, May 3—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day there was no excitement in the commodities mostly dealt in. The operators, or a large portion of them, were off watching the different newspaper bulletin boards for the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention.

GOLD—HIGHEST, 113⅛; LOWEST, 112⅛.

The gold market was lively to-day, and the operations flew "fast and furious." The premium opened at 112⅞ and rose gradually up to 113, the bulk of the sales of the day being made at 112⅞, 113 and 113⅛.

THE MONEY MARKET

inclines to closeness, but loans continue to be effected at seven per cent.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stocks appeared to be considerably unsettled today. At the opening the prices of yesterday were fully sustained, but a break soon became evident, and before noon nearly the whole market for the leading shares were down from a half to two per cent. In the afternoon there was a slight rally, but it was not sufficiently strong to regain the lost ground. Later the market again became weak, and prices settled down to the lowest figures of the morning. Pacific Mail looked vigorous on the start and opened at 78, and, after dodging about for awhile on the smaller fractions below that figure, touched 78⅛, but eventually dropped to 76¾; Western Union Telegraph was more steady, and fluctuated only between 77 and 77¾; New York Central kept quite easy, and only varied from 99⅞ to 98⅞. The highest and lowest prices of yesterday and to-day will be seen in the following table:—

	—Friday— High-est.	Low-est.	—Thursday— High-est.	Low-est.
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. River.	99½	98⅞	99⅝	99½
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. River, cer.	93	92½	93	92⅞
Harlem	126	125½	126	125⅞
Erie	68	66⅞	68¼	67½
Lake Shore	97¼	96⅞	97¼	96⅞
Northwestern	80½	79⅞	80½	79½
Northwestern pref.	95	94	94¾	94½
Rock Island	116¼	115¼	116¼	114⅞
St. Paul	62	61	61½	60¾
St. Paul pref.	81	81	80⅞	80⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	50½	49	50½	49¼
Boston, Hartford and Erie	10½	10	10⅛	9½
New Jersey Central	110½	109¾	110½	109⅞
Union Pacific	40⅞	40	40⅞	38½
Col., Chic. and Ind. Cen.	39½	38⅞	39½	37¼
Panama	117	116½	115	114
Western Union	77⅞	77	77½	76⅞
Pacific Mail	78	76⅞	77½	74½
Quicksilver Mining	43	42¾	43	42¾
Quicksilver Mining, pref.	54	53½	54	53¾
Pittsburg	93	92½	93	92¾

UNITED STATES BONDS.

The highest quotations for government coupon bonds to-day compare with the prices of last Friday as follows:—

	Friday, May 3.	Friday, April 26.
United States sixes, 1881	114¾	114¾
United States fives, 1881	111¼	111
United States five-twenties, 1862	112¼	116
United States five-twenties, 1864	112¾	116
United States five-twenties, 1865	114¾	116¾
United States five-twenties, 1867	115⅞	115⅞
United States five-twenties, 1868	115⅞	116¼
United States ten-forties	110¾	116⅞
United States currency sixes	116¼	116⅞

REDEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Since the 1st of May, 1869, three years, the government has redeemed and cancelled $257,794,950 of its bonds, for which it paid in currency $289,228,032, or $31,433,082 more than the face value of the bonds.

INTEREST CEASED.

A great number of persons who do not keep a close watch upon the movements of the Treasury Department have applied for their May interest on registered government bonds, and expressed considerable surprise on receiving the information that they had been called in and the interest stopped. There have been three calls made. Included in the first are all bonds from No. 1 to No. 8,906. On these the interest stopped on the first day of December last. The second call includes all bonds numbered from 8,907 to 11,003, interest ceasing on the 7th of March last; and the third call includes all bonds numbered from 11,009 to 13,150, interest ceasing on the 20th of March last.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

At four o'clock this afternoon consols for money were quoted at 93¾, and for account at 93⅞ a 93¾; American five-twenty bonds, of 1867, 93½ a 93⅝; new fives, 90¾; American Erie shares, 54½ a 54¾; protected Erie shares, 54½ a 54¾.

The bulk of bullion in the Bank of France increased last week 8,400,000 francs.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company have disposed of the balance of their first consolidated mortgage bonds held in trust by the Union Trust Company for the redemption of their prior indebtedness, which amounts to $3,600,000. By this operation the consolidated mortgage becomes the first charge upon the road.

ERIE RAILROAD EARNINGS.

During the week ending April 30 the gross earnings of the Erie Railroad amounted to $382,889, which shows an increase over the earnings of the corresponding week last year of $132,689. The receipts for the month of April foot up $1,596,598, against $1,253,955 for the same period in 1871.

THAT BIG RAILROAD JOB.

As previously announced from Washington there has been what is called a "big railroad job" before Congress. It was introduced in the House of Representatives by General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. The bill recites that various railroads of the country rendered valuable service during the rebellion by carrying troops and military stores; that the government paid but two cents a mile for each person carried, and thirty-three per cent less to companies that had received land to aid in their construction. The bill directs that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay full fare for all the soldiers carried between the 1st of August, 1861, and the 1st of August, 1867, a period of six years, deducting the amounts already paid. The railroads named in the bill are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; Michigan Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Missouri, Chicago and Rock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Hannibal and St. Joseph, Kansas City and Council Bluffs; Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw; Toledo and Wabash, Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, and Old Colony and Newport. This has been well termed a "big job," and if it had succeeded in getting a foot hold in Congress it might, by the most persistent lobbying, succeeded in becoming a law. It would have required an appropriation of $25,990,909 to settle the claims, and we do not think the government's finances are in a condition at present to warrant the giving away of any such sum. The bill, we learn, has since been withdrawn by the member that presented it, he no doubt having become convinced that it did not contain sufficient merit to warrant a moment's consideration.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, May 3—10:15 A. M.

$3000 US 5-20, c, '62	112¾	$22500 US 5-20, r, '65, n	114⅞
6000 do s5	112⅞	27000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114¾
18000 do	112¾	15000 US 5-20, c, '67	115¼
2000 US 5-20, c, '64 c	112¾	5000 US 5-20, c, '68	115¼
5000 do b5	112¾	5000 do b3	115¼
2500 US 5-20, r, '64	112¾	30000 US 5's, 10-40, r s3	110¼
25000 US 5-20, r, '65	112¾	10000 US 5's, c	116¼
8000 US 5-20, c, '65	113		

10 A. M.—Before Call.

400 shs Pac M SS Co	78	400 shs Ohio & Miss RR	50¼
600 do	77⅞	400 do	50½
700 do	77⅞	400 do c	49⅞
100 do	77⅞	200 do b5	49⅞
1000 do	77⅞	300 do	50
200 do	77⅞	1200 do	49⅞
2800 do	77⅞	300 do b5	50
1000 do	77⅞	500 Union Pac RR	40⅞
1000 do	77⅞	900 do	40⅞
700 do c	78⅛	2100 do	40⅞
300 do b5	78⅛	300 do s5	40⅞
300 do	77⅞	1100 do	40⅞
100 do b5	77⅞	500 C, C & I C RR	99¼
300 Atlantic M SS Co	37½	500 do	99¾
100 do	36⅞	200 do b3	99¾
200 N Y C & H R	99⅞	300 do s5	99¾
500 do b5	99⅞	200 do	99¾
700 do	99⅞	400 do	99¾
100 do s5	99⅞	500 L S & M S RR c	97¼
700 Erie RR	67	300 do	97⅞
200 do	66⅞	400 do b5	97¼
300 do	66⅞	600 do	97¼
400 do	66⅞	300 do c	97¼
300 do	67	200 Chic & R I RR	116⅞

800 West Un Tel	77⅞	500 do b3	116¼
400 do c	77⅞	100 do b3	116¼
500 do	77⅞	200 do	116⅞
700 do	77⅞	300 Chic & N W RR	89¼
200 do s3	77⅞	300 do	89⅞
700 do	77⅞	900 do	89⅞
400 do s3	77⅞	800 do	89⅞
1000 do	77⅞	700 Post, H & E b3	10¼
200 do	77⅞	800 do	10¼
100 do b3	77⅞	2400 do	10⅞
100 Mil & St P RR	61¼	100 do b3	10⅞
400 Ohio & Miss RR c	50¼		

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, new	68½	600 shs Erie RR	66⅞
1000 Georgia 7's, cu'd.	83	500 do	67⅛
20000 SC 6's, n, Ja & Jy	37	500 do	67⅛
5000 do	36⅞	500 do	67⅛
2000 Missouri 6's	90½	200 Harlem RR	125
2000 Mo 6's, H & StJ ls	93¾	200 do b c	126¼
5000 Louisiana 8's, 1910	82	200 Michigan Cen RR	112½
7000 Mich Sou & N I cs	100	10 do	115
5000 Cen Pac gold bds	102⅞	16 L S & M S RR	96¾
21000 Un Pac 1st m	92½	700 do b c	97
1000 Un Pac 7s, 1st b	81⅞	200 do	96⅞
1000 Buf, N Y & Erie 1m	99½	600 Un Pac RR b c	40⅞
2000 H & StJ 8's, con b	91¾	200 do c	40⅞
5000 do b2	92	1200 do	40⅞
5000 Tol & Wab, St L div	92¼	600 do	40⅞
1000 do	92½	200 do	40½
1000 Gt West 2d m	80	600 do	40½
1000 do	80¼	200 do s3	40
1000 StL & I M 1st m	90	200 do	40
19000 Mil & St Paul 1st b3	94½	800 do c	40¼
1000 do c	94½	2400 do	40⅞
8000 Mor & Es 2d m	33	500 do c	40⅞
10000 C, C & I C 1st m	82⅞	600 do	40⅞
10000 B, H & E 1st m	47½	1700 do	40⅞
50000 do s3	47½	100 Panama RR	116½
5000 B, H & Erie gd b	52	100 do b10	116½
5000 N J Cen 1st m, n	104⅞	10 Chic & N W RR	79
1000 Tol, P & W 2d m	35	700 do b c	79⅞
100 shs Bank of N Y	185	400 do	79½
5 Ninth Nat Bank	111	100 Mil & St Paul RR	61⅞
11 Fourth Nat Bank	114	200 do b c	61
300 West Un Tel b c, s3	77⅞	200 Chic & RI RR	116⅞
1200 do	77⅞	600 do b c	116⅞
500 do b3	77½	200 do	116⅞
800 do	77⅞	200 do c	116⅞
900 do	77½	200 do	116⅞
200 do c	77⅞	200 do	116⅞
500 do	77⅞	400 do	116⅞
1200 do	77⅞	200 do	116⅞
900 do	77⅞	400 Del, Lack & W	109½
60 Wilkesbarre Coal b c	49¾	700 do	109½
40 do	50	40 do	109½
100 Con Coal of Md	43⅞	6 Chic, Bur & Quin	133
320 Atlantic M S S b c	36⅞	10 Morris & Essex RR	91⅞
600 do b c, b3	36⅞	230 Mar & Cin 1st pf	29¾
700 Pac M SS Co b c	77⅞	6 do	29
500 do	77⅞	200 Tol, Wb & W b c	77¾
2300 do	77⅞	400 Han & St J RR	44
900 do s3	77⅞	200 C, C & I C RR b c	99⅞
700 do	77⅞	200 do	99⅞
200 do	77⅞	200 do	99⅞
500 do	77	1500 do	99⅞
1400 do	76⅞	400 do	99⅞
900 do	76⅞	300 do	99⅞
200 do	76⅞	200 do	99⅞
400 do	76⅞	200 do	99⅞
500 do	76⅞	100 O & Miss RR b c, b3	49¾
1000 do	77	1500 do	49¾
800 do	77¼	1800 do	49¾
200 do	77¼	1400 do	49¾
400 do	77	1000 do b3	49¾
100 Wells-Fargo Exch b10	86¼	900 do	49¾
100 Am M Un Ex Co	74½	600 do s3	49¾
900 NYC&H RR b c	99¾	700 do	49¾
700 do c	99¾	200 Bost, H & E b c, s3	10¾
1300 do	99	200 do b30	10¾
500 do	98¾	400 do	10⅞
400 do	99	1200 do	10
10000 N Y C & H cts n c	66¾	200 do	10⅞
100 Erie RR	66¾	200 do b3	10½
300 do b c	66¾		

13:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$2000 US 6's, '67, c	113¾	$12000 U S 5-20, r, '65, n	114½
1000 US 5-20, r, '65	112¾	4000 do b3	114½
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	112¾	60000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114¾
3000 US 5-20, c, '64	112¾	19000 US 5-20, r, '67	115¼
6000 US 5-20, r, '65	112¾	20000 US 5-20, c, '67	115¼
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	113	10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	110½

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

500 shs West Un Tel	77⅞	400 shs Bost, H & E	10¼
1800 NYC&HRRR	99	200 do	10¼
800 do	99½	200 Mil & St Paul	61
200 Pac M SS Co	77⅞	1100 Ohio & Miss RR	49½
800 do	77¾	200 do b15	49½
100 do b3	77¾	200 do	49¾
800 Erie RR	67¼	1000 do	49¾
300 do	67⅞	100 Un Pac RR s3	40¼
100 Chic & R I RR	115¾	100 C, C & I C RR	98¾
800 Bos, Hart & Erie b3	10⅞	100 do	98¾

Second Board—1 P. M.

$10000 SC 6's, n, July	37	20 shs Panama RR	116
1000 SC 6's, n, April Oct	35½	200 Harlem RR b c	126
5000 Cen Pac gld bds	102	700 L S & M S RR	97
5000 D, Lack & W 2d m	97¼	200 do b3	97
10000 B, H & Erie 1st m	47⅞	200 do b c	96⅞
1000 do	47	200 Un Pac RR b c, b3	40½
10000 Mich Sou & N I bds	100	500 do	40
5000 Ohio & Miss c bds	95	100 do b10	40½
100 shs Mil Coal Co	23½	900 do	40½
100 West Un Tel b3	77⅞	600 do	40⅞
700 do	77⅞	200 do	40⅞
100 do b3	77⅞	400 Clev & P RR	62½
1300 do	77⅞	300 C & N W RR b c	79⅞
1100 do b3	77⅞	100 do	79⅞
1000 do	77⅞	200 do	79⅞
300 Quick M Co b c	42⅞	200 N J Cen RR	110
150 Quick pref b c	54	200 Chic & R I RR b c	115⅞
200 Pac M SS Co b c	77	20 New Jersey RR	129½
100 do	77¼	100 Mil & St P	61
800 do b3	77¼	100 do b c, b3	61
400 do	77½	200 Mar & Cin 1st pf	29½
100 do b3	77⅞	100 Del, Lack & W RR	108½
100 do s3	77	200 do	108½
200 do	77¼	200 do b c, c	108
700 do	77½	10 Chic & Alton pref	121
100 do b3	77½	200 St L & I M RR	103
300 do	77⅞	100 Han & St Jo RR	44½
200 do s3	77	100 do	44½
200 do	77	100 do	44⅞
1200 do	77	900 Ohio & Miss b c, b3	49½
200 do	76⅞	600 do	49½
600 do	76¾	1000 do	49½
1700 do	76¾	800 do	49½
12 N Y C & H R	99¾	2200 Bos, H & Erie b c	10¾
200 do b c, b3	99¾	1600 do b3	10¾
200 do c	99¾	200 do	10¾
1600 do	99¾	1000 C, C & I C RR b c	99
100 Erie RR	67¾	900 do	99⅞
100 do b c	67¾	200 Mor & Es RR b c, b3	95
100 Panama RR	115		

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Gold	113	Rock Island	116¾
New York Central	99	Bos, Har & Erie	10¾
N Y Cen, scrip	92¾	Quicksilver	43
Pacific Mail	77¼	Lake Shore	97¾
Western Union	77¾	Erie	67⅞
Union Pacific	40⅞	St Paul	61
Ohio & Miss	49¼	St Paul, pref	80¾
Col, Chi & Ind Cen	38¾	Han & St Jo	44
Northwestern	79⅞		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Moderate Demand and Easy—Receipts at the Ports, 2,152 Bales—Wheat Decidedly Higher—Corn Higher—Oats Firmer—Pork and Lard Firmer—Hay and Straw Firmer—Petroleum Held Higher—Spirits Turpentine Easier—Whiskey Easier.

FRIDAY, May 3—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts since our last, 72 packages. The market remained without essential change. Pots sold moderately at former prices, and pearls were scarce and more or less nominal. We quote:—Pots, $7 75c $8 25c and pearls $10

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The market for bricks remained about the same. The demand continued fair, and prices unchanged from our former quotations. Lime was in moderate demand, and steady at $1 65 for common, and $2 for lump. Cement quoted at $1 75 per bbl. for Rosendale. Laths were in demand at $2 75 a $3 for Eastern spruce.

CANDLES.—The market remained without particular change and quiet. We quote:—Sperm, 33c.; patent sperm, 43c. a 44c.; stearic, 23c. a 29c.; paraffine, 20c. a 25c.; adamantine, 19c. a 20c.

COTTON.—The market was very firm, but generally remained quiet. We hear of sales of 100,000 lbs. of Lake in min[illegible] at 40c., and 700 tons of ingot, best select English, lots, p[illegible] at 34½c., the market closing quiet but firm in lots, fa[illegible] market still remained quiet, but there was a noticeable [illegible] improvement in the inquiry for cargoes. We hear of sales of [illegible] bags Rio, per Brazilira, on private terms. We append current quotations as follows:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 14½c. a 14¾c.; do. fair, 15c. a 15¼c.; do. good, 15½c. a 15¾c.; do. prime, [illegible]c.; Laguira, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 13c.; Java, [illegible]c. a 23c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—A moderate demand prevailed for cotton on the spot, at about former prices for grades above good ordinary. Quotations for ordinary and good ordinary, however, were reduced ⅛c. and ¼c. per lb. respectively. For future delivery business was moderately active at about previous prices. The sales foot up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Fr'y.	Total
Consumption	454	—	454
Speculation	—	4	4
In transit	300	—	300
Total	754	4	758

For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after 3 o'clock.—May, 500 at 23⅛c., 100 at 23 1-16c.; June, 500 at 23 11-16c., 200 at 23 21-32c., 600 at 23¾c., 300 at 23 11-16c.; July, 900 at 23¾c.; August, 200 at 23¾c., 300 at 23 15-16c.; September, 200 at 23¾c., 200 at 24c., 300 at 23 15-16c.; October, 100 at 23¾c.; 100 at 20 3-16c.; November, 100 at 19 9-16c. Exchanged—24c. paid to exchange 400 May for 400 June. Total, 2,900 bales. Sales to-day, up to 3 P. M.—May, 200 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23¼c., S. N.; 400 at 23 1-16c., 100 at 23c., S. N.; 300 at 23 1-16c., 500 at 23¼c., delivered to-morrow; June, 1,300 at 23¾c., 1,200 at 23 11-16c., 200 at 23¾c.; 1,000 at 23 11-16c.; July, 200 at 23¾c., 200 at 23 15-16c.; August, 100 at 23¾c.; September, 100 at 23¾c.; October, 100 at 20¼c., 100 at 20 3-16c. Exchanged—¼c. paid to exchange 100 May for 100 June; 11-16c. paid to exchange 200 S. N. May for 200 June; 3/16c. paid to exchange 100 May for 100 June. Total, 6,350 bales. Grand total, 11,250 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ⅜d. gold; sail, ¼d. To Hamburg, by steam, ½d., compressed; sail, ½c. To Bremen, by steam, ⅜c. gold, compressed; sail, ¼c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ½c. a ¾c. gold. To Mediterranean ports, by steam, ¾c. The total receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 84 bales; New Orleans, 882; Mobile, 108; Savannah, 857; Charleston, 170; Wilmington, 42; Norfolk, 122; Baltimore, 168; New York, 9; Boston, 2. Total, 2,152. This day last week, 3,915. This day last year, 8,296. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19¾	20¼	20¼
Good ordinary	20¾	20¾	21¼	21¼
Low middling	23	23¼	23½	23½
Middling	23¾	23¾	24¼	24¼
Good middling	24¼	24¼	24¾	25

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 7,528 bbls.; corn, 69,800 bushels; corn meal, 200 bbls. and 337 bags; oats, 18,250 bushels; barley, 500 do. The flour market was firm, but not essentially changed. The demand was only fair. The sales aggregate 2,900 bbls., including 300 bbls. Southern, and 700 bbls. superfine rye, all at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Corn meal was quiet and steady; 100 bbls. Western yellow sold at our quotations, and 200 sacks Southern yellow realized $1 10 per 100 lbs. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$5 70 a $6 25
Superfine State	6 50 a 6 90
Extra State	7 00 a 8 25
Choice State	7 50 a 8 00
Superfine Western	6 50 a 6 90
Extra Western	7 00 a 7 25
Extra Minnesota	7 50 a 9 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 25 a 7 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	8 00 a 8 50
Family	9 00 a 10 00
St. Louis low extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis straight extra	8 50 a 9 50
St. Louis choice double extra	10 00 a 10 50
St. Louis choice family	11 00 a 12 00
Rye flour	4 90 a 5 70
Southern No. 2	5 50 a 6 00
Southern superfine	6 50 a 6 90
Southern extra	7 25 a 9 00
Southern family	9 50 a 12 00
Corn meal, Western	3 65 a 3 75
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 90 a 4 00
Baltimore	3 65 a 3 80
Ontario	3 65 a 3 85
Puncheons	15 75 a [illegible]

—Wheat was in good demand and 2c. a 3c. better, the market closing at about $1 63 a $1 66 for Chicago, $1 66 a $1 68 for No. 2 Milwaukee. The sales were about 125,000 bushels at $1 62½ a $1 65½ for Chicago, in store and afloat; $1 66½ for very choice do., $1 66 a $1 68 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 67 a $1 68 for No. 1 do., in store; $1 85 for No. 1 Toledo, $1 85 a $1 92½ for amber winter. [illegible] white Michigan held at $2 a $2 10. [illegible] quiet. Sales 12,000 bushels, part Canada and two-[illegible] State, on private terms. Rye was dull and nominal [illegible] 85c. for Western and 90c. a 98c. for State. Corn [illegible] and in moderate demand. Sales about 54,000 bushels at [illegible] 76c. for mixed; small sales at 77c.; 81c. for [illegible] white; 76c. for Western yellow, the market Southern [illegible] 76c. for Western mixed. Oats were firmer, closing at [illegible] tively active. The sales were about 45,000 bu[illegible] only mode[illegible] white, in store; 57c. for do. afloat; [illegible] on the track; Chicago held at 55c. [illegible] 53½c. for do. afloat.

FREIGHTS.—For berths [illegible] room there has been less inquiry to-day; still rates remain [illegible] firm. The chartering business showed a fair degree of [illegible] and rates, if anything, were grain and petroleum trade[illegible] vements reported were as in shippers' favor. The engag[illegible] 15,000 bushels grain at [illegible] to Liverpool, by steam[illegible] boxes bacon, 15s. To [illegible] bbls. room at 1s 3d.; [illegible] grain at 4½d.; 100 bbls. London, by steam, 9,000 bushels [illegible] corn at 1s. 9d. The rails at 2s. 6d., and by sail, 200 do. [illegible] k, hence to a charters comprise:—A Norwegian ba[illegible] petroleum, direct port, Baltic, 2,300 bbls. refined, [illegible] orders to the United Kingdom, 2,400 quarters grain, 5s. 6d. [illegible] or 3d. off if direct, and 10s. additional if to the Co[illegible] nent; a Norwegian bark, 2,200 quarters grain, same voy[illegible] 1,300 rates; an Italian brig, hence to Gibraltar for orde[illegible] of bbls. and boxes at 4s. 6d., west coast [illegible] Italy; 5s. 6d. Adriatic, 6s. If Constantinople, [illegible] and if to Odessa, 6s. 3d. A British bark (to arrive) fro[illegible] Montreal to the River Plate, lumber, $22 20. A British bark from Philadelphia to a Continental port, 5,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 4s. 3d. An American ship from Philadelphia to Cronstadt, 4,700 bbls. refined petroleum, 5s. A British bark from Philadelphia to Cork, for orders to the United Kingdom, 1,597 bbls. residuum, on private terms. A British bark, 593 tons, from Pascagoula to the River Plate, lumber, $22, and 5 per centprimage. A British vessel, 275 tons, to north side Cuba, coal, $2 50; a brig, 446 tons, to Jamaica, general cargo, $2,500, gold. A schooner, 273 tons, to Cardenas, empty casks, 80c. A British schooner, 122 tons, to Pernambuco, lump sum. A British vessel, 354 tons, to Galveston, general cargo, lump sum, and back from Pensacola, lumber, $12 50.

GUNNIES.—There has been a moderate business during the past three days in cloth, but the market is irregular, and in that condition that we are unable to give positive quotations. We append current quotations as follows:—Bags, 16c. a 17c. for light to heavy; cloth, 14½c. a 15½c. for Calcutta and 14½c. a 15½c. for domestic.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market for hemp remained dull and entirely nominal. Jute was inactive but unchanged. Jute butts have been in fair demand, with sales reported of 250 bales at 3⅝c. currency, 60 days; 125 do. at 3½c. do. and 500 do. at Boston, at 3½c. do., 60 days. Quotations for hemp and jute remain unchanged.

HAY AND STRAW.—The arrivals of hay continue light and prices very firm, showing a trifle improvement since our last. We quote:—Shipping, $1 45 a $1 50; retail qualities, $1 55 a $1 60; clover, $1 a $1 10; salt, 55c. a 80c. Straw was also in good demand, and firmer; quoted at $1 10 a $1 15 for long rye; 90c. a $1 for short do.; 80c. a 90c. for oat, and 55c. a 75c. for wheat.

HOPS remained unchanged in price and quiet. The supply of desirable kinds are very light, and old hops attract but little attention.

MOLASSES.—There has been a better demand to-day for foreign, resulting in sales of a cargo of Muscovado at 35c. Domestic remained quiet but very firm; 120 bbls. realized 63c. a 70c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	— a —
Clayed	22c. a 28c.	33c. a 35c.
Muscovado, refining	23c. a 30c.	34c. a 36c.
Muscovado, grocery	30c. a 35c.	35c. a 36c.
Porto Rico	25c. a 40c.	35c. a 60c.
English Islands	— a —	25c. a 35c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 73c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine continued moderately active, but was a shade easier. Sales, 175 bbls. at 5c. on the dock; 40 bbls. at 56½c.; 100 bbls., to arrive, at 55c.; 50 bbls. from yard at 57½c., and 75 New York bbls. from yard at 58c., closing at about 57c. a 57½c. Rosin was quiet but firm. Strained quoted at $3 75 a $3 80; we hear of sales of 300 bbls. of good strained and No. 2 at $3 67½. Tar was in fair demand, with sales of 350 bbls. at $3 25 a $3 50 for north county, and $3 62½ for Wilmington.

OILS.—For linseed there continued a steady fair demand at full former prices. Quoted at 92c. in casks, and 93c. in bbls. Whale oil attracts but little attention. Northern quoted at 72c. a 75c. Crude sperm was in limited demand and steady. Quoted at $1 62½, and natural winter do. at $1 75 a $1 78. Menhaden steady at 60c. a 62c. for choice light. Crude cotton seed quoted at 63½c. a 65c., and Southern yellow do., 59c. a 60c.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined was quiet but very firm; held at 23c. for spot or month. Crude in bulk was also inactive but firm, quoted at 12c. a 13½c., but nominal at those figures. Case oil met with a moderate inquiry, but we learn of no transactions; held at 23½c. a 24c. Naphtha was quiet, scarce and nominal at 7c. in bulk and 12c. in shipping order. At the Creek the market continued quiet and without essential change from yesterday. The Philadelphia market was dull and entirely nominal. Refined quoted at 22½c. for prompt delivery. Later we hear of sales of 1,000 bbls. standard white for July delivery at 22½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 113 bbls.; beef, 400 packages; cut meats, 724 packages; lard, 201 bbls. and tierces and 300 kegs. The market for mess pork continued quiet, but firm. We have only to note sales of 500 bbls. for June at $14 and 125 bbls in jobbing lots at $18 87½ for mess and $13 12½ for prime mess. Bacon remained quiet, but about steady; sales were made of 400 boxes at 8c. for long clear and 8½c. for short do. Dressed hogs were in active demand, with sales at 6c. for heavy to medium and 6½c. for pigs. Beef continued in limited demand and steady. Sales were made in lots of 60 bbls. at $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra do., $15 a $18 for prime do., tierces, and $18 a $20 for Indian do., tierces. Beef hams were quiet and unchanged; quoted at $23 a $27. Cut meats were in moderate demand from store but otherwise quiet. We quote:—Smoked hams, 10c. a 12c.; do. shoulders, 6c. a 6½c.; pickled hams, 8½c. a 10c.; do. shoulders, 5c. a 5½c.; do. bellies, 7c. a 8c. for boxed or loose. Lard—The market for Western was moderately active and steady. Sales 400 tierces, cash, at 9½c. a 9¾c. for steam and kettle; 250 tierces for June at 9½c., and 250 tierces for August at 9¾c. City lard was quiet at 9c. Sales 160 tierces.

RICE.—The demand continued only moderate for foreign, and domestic remained nominal. Sales—150 bags Patna at 7½c. a 7¾c., and 300 bags Rangoon at 6¾c. a 7½c. Carolina quoted at 8½c. a 9c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw showed a trifle more activity to-day and prices remained firm. We hear of sales of 900 hhds. good fair refining at 8¾c., 521 hhds. centrifugal at 10½c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 9¾c., 750 boxes centrifugal, No. 12, at 10c.; 325 boxes, do., 10½c., and 170 boxes of Havana at 8¾c. a 9c. Refined was in fair demand and firm. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 7¾c. at 8¼c.; fair to good fair refining, 8½c. a 8¾c.; good to prime refining, 8¾c. a 9c.; fair to good grocery, 9¼c. a 9¾c.; prime to choice grocery, 9½c. a 9¾c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9½c. a 10½c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 8½c.; melado, 8½c. a 8¾c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8c. a 8½c.; do., 10 to 12, 8c. a 9½c.; do., 13 to 15, 9¾c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 10½c. 11½c.; do., 19 to 20, 11½c. a 12c.; do., white, 11½c. a 12c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8c. a 9c.; fair to choice grocery, 9¼c. a 10c. Brazil, Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7¾c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Winding Up the Business of the Session.

Seventy-four Bills Passed in the Assembly.

SENATE PREPARATIONS FOR IMPEACHMENT

The Congressional Apportionment Bill Amended and Passed.

Action on Miller's Case Postponed—Passage of the Registry Law for the Metropolis—Gilbert's Hole-in-the-Sky Railroad Scheme Tabled.

ALBANY, May 3, 1872.

The Senate was engaged most of the morning in considering the new charter, which was slightly amended and adopted, there being no opposition to it.

In the Assembly, Messrs. I. D. Brown, E. E. Brown, Burns, Hart, Loughran, Strahan, Woolsey and Yeomans, who were necessarily absent yesterday, desired that their request to be recorded in the affirmative on the adoption of the resolution for

THE IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE BARNARD

might be entered on the journal of the House, and their request was granted. Mr. I. D. Brown prefaced his request with some remarks upon the propriety of impeachment, and had his vote recorded in the affirmative on the question.

THE MILLER INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

case was a special order for this morning, but it was postponed in order to allow the House to go on with the third reading of bills—an order of business which has precedence. A motion to set aside the third reading of bills so as to proceed with the Miller case at once was lost by a vote of 51 to 56.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

bill was the other special order, and it was taken up after a number of other bills had been considered and passed. The bill gives an additional member of Congress to Brooklyn, and reorganizes other Congressional districts throughout the State, including the city of New York, with a view of giving the chances in favor of the republicans in some democratic or doubtful districts. Mr. Campbell offered an amendment to preserve the districts in the city of New York as they are at present, but it was lost. In this connection Mr. Moseley, democratic member from Brooklyn, remarked that no matter how the dividing lines of districts might be drawn, the result of the next election would show that the present administration would not have a representative. This announcement elicited applause from some person in the Chamber, and the Speaker indignantly ordered his removal; but the enthusiastic democrat could not be singled out. Other amendments were offered, but all were voted down by the members of the dominant party. After some discussion the bill, as reported from the committee, was read a third time and passed, with the single amendment of restoring Schoharie county to that of Albany, in the Fifteenth district. The vote, on its passage, was 73 to 39. The following is the new arrangement of the districts:—

FIRST DISTRICT—The counties of Suffolk, Queens and Richmond.

SECOND DISTRICT—The First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Wards of the city of Brooklyn.

THIRD DISTRICT—The Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the Twenty-first ward of said city, as bounded by section 2 of chapter 814 of the Laws of 1868.

FOURTH DISTRICT—The Ninth ward of the city of Brooklyn, as bounded by section one of chapter 814 of the Laws of 1868, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of said city, and the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht, in the county of Kings.

FIFTH DISTRICT—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth wards of the city of New York and Governor's Island.

SIXTH DISTRICT—The Eleventh and Thirteenth wards of the city of New York, and that portion of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards of said city lying east of Third avenue.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—The Tenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of New York, and that portion of the Eighteenth ward of said city lying west of Third avenue.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of the city of New York, and that portion of the Twenty-first ward of said city lying west of Third avenue.

NINTH DISTRICT—The Twelfth and Twenty-second wards of the city of New York.

TENTH DISTRICT—The Twelfth and Nineteenth wards of the city of New York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam.

TWELFTH DISTRICT—The counties of Orange and Sullivan.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Ulster and Greene.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Albany and Schoharie.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Rensselaer and Washington.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—The counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—The counties of Delaware, Otsego and Chenango.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT—The counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT—The counties of Oneida.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—The counties of Madison and Oswego.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—The counties of Onondaga and Cortland.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—The counties of Cayuga, Wayne and Seneca.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT—The counties of Ontario, Livingston and Yates.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT—The counties of Tioga, Tompkins, Broome and Schuyler.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—The counties of Chemung, Steuben and Allegany.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT—The counties of Monroe and Orleans.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT—The counties of Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming.

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT—The county of Erie.

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT—The counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

The Senate this evening passed the bill as amended and passed this morning by the Assembly. In the Senate this evening

THE NEW YORK REGISTRY LAW,

amended so as to meet the technical objection of the Governor, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Palmer moved that it be passed immediately; but Mr. Tiemann objected to its passage because it was not engrossed. Clerks were then set at work to engross the bill, and later in the evening it was passed by a vote of 18 to 4, Senators Cock, Johnson, Lord and Tiemann voting in the negative. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad bill was lost this evening in the Senate for want of a constitutional majority on its passage, the vote being 9 in the affirmative to 14 in the negative. A motion of Mr. Madden to reconsider the vote and lay the matter on the table, however, was carried. There was considerable debate in the Senate on the bill to provide

AN INSTITUTION FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS

in the State of New York. The provisions for admitting orphan children of soldiers and sailors; for having the institution conducted upon military principles, and requiring the officers and inmates to wear the uniform of the National Guard were stricken out, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly passed seventy-four bills to-day—among them the one providing for the better protection of horse records; for the grading of Eighth avenue and for the improvement of 155th street, New York; for supplying deficiencies in former appropriations and to pay the indebtedness of the State on account of the canals; providing for a Police Court House in the Ninth Judicial district of New York; amending the charter of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York; providing for granting annually $1,000 to each mounted battery of the National Guard; providing for regulating local improvements in New York; extending the powers of notaries public in New York and Kings county; amending the charter of the New York Produce Exchange Company; fixing the salaries of the clerks of the Marine Court, and also the concurrent resolution which had already passed the Senate, proposing to amend the constitution relative to State prisons. The Governor vetoed the bill in relation to

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

Both houses amended and passed the bill regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in New York. In anticipation of the trial of Judge Barnard, the Senate this evening passed a bill substantially re-enacting the present law governing trials for impeachment.

WINDUP OF THE BUSINESS.

The Assembly this morning adopted a resolution to the effect that after to-day the daily sessions commence at half-past nine in the morning, with a recess at half-past one until half-past three in the afternoon, and a recess at half-past five until half-past seven in the evening, except that only one session be held on Saturday, commencing at nine in the morning and ending at one in the afternoon, and that only one session be held on Monday—the evening session.

CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB.

Last Day of the Spring Meeting.

Grand Attendance of Beauty and Fashion.

THREE INTERESTING CONTESTS.

Flush the Winner of the Chickasaw Stake, Mary Hennessy the Handicap Steeple Chase, and Keno the Handicap for Beaten Horses.

MEMPHIS, May 3, 1872.

The third annual racing meeting of the Chickasaw Jockey Club has come and gone, and a brilliant success in every particular has been achieved. The weather during the week, with the exception of a light sprinkling rain and little dust, has been very favorable, the ground rich with the beauties of the season, the attendance fashionable and very large, the horses quite numerous and the sport of a fine order. To-day, the last of the meeting, the interest culminated, and in the presence of the queens of fashion and beauty in this fair section of the South the games were finished. Early in the morning fashionable vehicles of every description began to move from the city along the pleasant avenues Union and Cooper, while many selected Poplar street turnpike and Pigeon Roost road for the pleasant drive they afforded, which proved exciting and invigorating. The trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad made many trips to the course, the transportation they afforded being rapid and agreeable, thus giving the public generally an opportunity, at the lowest possible rates, of witnessing the conclusion of the greatest racing meeting ever held within the limits of Tennessee.

The attractions presented not only called to the track the gentlemen who love this amusement; but the ladies turned out in full force, and long before Colonel Johnson, the starter, sent the horses in the first race to victory or defeat, the grand stand was thronged to overflowing with the polished and fashionable of Memphis. The grounds in and around the course resembled somewhat an immense camp—carriages, horses and pedestrians mingled in an inextricable jam, the latter laughing, talking, eating and joking. So much happiness is seldom seen, and the brightness of the day was exceeded by the brilliancy and happy countenances of the pleasure seekers.

THE CHICKASAW STAKE.

There were three races on the programme, the first being the Chickasaw Stake, a dash of two miles for three-year-olds, subscription $50, play or pay, the club to add $400. Of seven entries three only came to post. These were Ed. Harrison's chestnut filly Belle Buckle, by Brown Dick, dam by Bulletin; A. Turner's chestnut filly Flush, by Hiawatha, dam Fanny Briggs, and W. G. Harding's bay filly Tallulah, by Planet, dam Mazurka. Flush was the favorite over the field at slight odds. She won a good race by half a length, Belle Buckle second and Tallulah far behind. The following are the details:—

THE RACE.

Flush had the best of the jump off, Belle Buckle second, Tallulah third. The latter was badly ridden, and lost considerable ground in going to the upper turn. She ran very rapidly afterwards, and at the quarter pole was close up to Flush. Belle Buckle laying several lengths behind. There were no change of places for a mile, Flush coming under the wire at the end of the first mile a length in front of Tallulah, who was eight lengths in front of Belle Buckle. Time, 1:47. Going round the turn on the second mile Tallulah began to quit and Belle Buckle to move up. At the quarter pole Flush led three lengths, Tallulah second, three lengths ahead of Belle. The latter soon afterwards took second place, and, making a dash for the lead, was on even terms with Flush at the half-mile pole. She made several attacks on Flush from there to the end, but was unsuccessful in her efforts. She was beaten a short length. Tallulah was 100 yards behind. Time, 3:44½.

SUMMARY.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—THIRD ANNUAL SPRING MEETING OF THE CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB—FIFTH DAY—MAY 3, 1872—FIRST RACE.—The Chickasaw Stake; dash of two miles; for three-year-olds; subscription $50, p. p., to which the club adds $400.

A. Turner entered ch. f. Flush, by Hiawatha, dam Fanny Briggs, by imp. Ambassador 1
Edward Harrison entered ch. f. Belle Buckle, by Brown Dick, dam by Bulletin 2
W. G. Harding entered br. f. Tallulah, by Planet, dam Mazurka 3
Time, 3:44½.

THE HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.

The second race was a handicap steeple chase for a purse of $600, of which $100 was to be given to the second horse; distance about two miles and a half. Four horses came to the post—Joseph Donahue's brown mare Mary Hennessy, by Tipperary, dam Olio, 123 pounds; Ed. Harrison's chestnut gelding Templo, by Bulletin, dam by Ambassador, 125 pounds; also gray gelding Tom Corbett, by Lightning, dam by Knight of St. George, 95 pounds, and W. Jenning's brown gelding Blind Tom, by Star Davis, dam Margravine, 146 pounds. Blind Tom was the favorite. Mary Hennessy won, as none of the others ran the distance correctly. The following are the details of

THE RACE.

The horses all made the first jump, but when they came to the second, a wall and water leap behind the judges' stand, they all refused to jump, except Mary Hennessy, who went on alone and made all the other leaps kindly. Tom Corbett jumped all the other fences except one. A greater farce was never witnessed on any track in the country. The people seemed much amused with the balking of the horses, and applauded their performances wildly. Mary Hennessy ran the distance in 6:21½. Tom Corbett came home second, but did not get second money on account of not going the course correctly. The others did not go the distance.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE—HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.—For a purse of $500, of which $100 goes to the second horse. Entries to be made April 30, and weights to appear May 2; three or more to start; about two miles and a half, over a fair hunting course.

Joseph Donahue entered b. f. Mary Hennessy, 4 years old, by Tipperary, dam Olio, 123 lbs. 1
Edward Harrison entered gr. g. Tom Corbett, 5 years old, by Lightning, dam by Knight of St. George, 95 lbs. 2
Edward Harrison entered ch. g. Templo, aged, by Bulletin, dam by Ambassador, 125 lbs. ..... r.o
William Jennings entered br. g. Blind Tom, aged, by Star Davis, dam Magravine, 146 lbs. ..... r.o
Time, 6:21½.

THE HANDICAP FOR BEATEN HORSES.

The third race was a handicap for beaten horses, mile heats, with seven pounds allowance for each defeat at this meeting; the winner to get $250, $10 entrance to go to second horse. There were five starters, comprising G. W. Stewart's bay filly Jenny McKinney, by Lexington, dam Volga, 80 lbs.; J. E. Reardon's bay colt Woodford, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Tempest, 97 lbs.; T. M. Logan's chestnut filly Cricket, by Virginian, dam by Ambassador, 100 lbs.; J. G. Ballantine's chestnut colt Keno, by Australian, dam Young Clipper, 90 lbs., and R. B. Cheatham's chestnut filly by Second Highlander, dam by Leviathan, 94 lbs. Keno was a great favorite over the field. He won the race easily. The following are the details:—

THE RACE.

First Heat.—After a number of false starts they finally were let loose in a scrambling way. Woodford leading, Jenny McKinney second, Cheatham's filly third, Cricket fourth and Keno fifth. They ran around the turn in this manner, but when they passed the quarter pole Woodford and Jenny McKinney were head and head, Cricket third, Cheatham's filly fourth and Keno close up. At the half-mile pole Woodford and Jenny McKinney were head and head, Cricket third, Cheatham's filly fourth, Keno close up. At the three-quarter pole Woodford and Jenny were still side and side, but Keno and Cricket were closing on them fast, Cheatham's filly having fallen in the rear. Going around the lower turn Woodford, Jenny, Keno and Cricket were parallel, swinging into the homestretch together. A fine race up the stretch ensued, ending by Keno winning the heat by a length, Jenny McKinney second, Cheatham's filly third, Woodford fourth, and Cricket fifth. Time, 1:49.

Second Heat.—Cheatham's filly had the best of the send-off, Keno second, Woodford third, Jenny McKinney fourth, Cricket fifth. They ran in this way around the upper turn and down the backstretch to near the half-mile pole, when Keno showed in front, and, keeping there, won the race by four lengths, Cheatham second, Cricket third, Jenny McKinney fourth and Woodford fifth. Time, 1:49¾.

SUMMARY.

Same Day.—Third Race—Handicap for Beaten Horses.—Mile heats. Horses beaten once allowed 7 lbs.; twice, 14 lbs.; three times, 21 lbs. Entrance $10, to go to the second horse. For a purse of $250.

J. G. Ballentine entered ch. c. Keno, 4 years old, by Australian, dam Young Clipper, 90 lbs. 1 1
R. B. Cheatham entered ch. f., 4 years old, by Second Highlander, dam by Leviathan, 94 lbs. 3 2
T. M. Logan entered ch. m. Cricket, 5 years old, by Virginian, dam by Ambassador, 100 lbs. 5 3
G. W. Stewart entered b. f. Jenny McKinney, 3 years old, by Planet, dam Volga, 80 lbs. 2 4
J. E. Reardon entered b. c. Woodford, 4 years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Tempest, 97 lbs. 4 5
Time, 1:49—1:49¾.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

Another Coldblooded Assassination by the Lowerys.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST WISHART.

Steve Lowery and Andrew Strong, on the Pretence of Surrendering to the Authorities, Decoy the Captain Into the Woods and Riddle His Body with Buckshot.

WHY HE WAS MURDERED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3, 1872.

The "Swamp Angels" have been again at their bloody work. Those fiends incarnate have added yet another to their list of atrocious, cowardly and hellish crimes by the murder of Captain M. Wishart, of Shoe Heel, Robeson county, on yesterday, who, though the victim of the vilest treachery, led perhaps too far by his courageous spirit, died a brave man in the effort to benefit his fellow men.

THE ENCOUNTER ON THE TRAIN.

The facts attending the murder of Captain Wishart are substantially as follows:—It seems that one day last week Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong boarded the freight train on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, near Shoe Heel, Captain Wishart being on the train at the time. They persisted in approaching him, until he finally consented to a conference with them. The conversation was long, and apparently important, the outlaws finally taking their departure. Andrew Strong was heard to remark on leaving,

"WHEN WE SEND FOR YOU, YOU COME."

In Shoe Heel, subsequent to this interview, Wishart divulged the fact that the subject of the conference was a proposition on the part of the outlaws to surrender themselves to him, on condition that he would intercede and procure their pardon, and that they would then depart the country. Thinking that perhaps he could, after all, benefit the country by causing the outlaws to leave in some manner, he seemed determined to hold another interview with them on receipt of a notice of the time and place.

CAPTAIN WISHART KEEPS THE APPOINTMENT.

As had been previously determined, the notification was received, and the appointment fixed for Tuesday last, but Wishart's business engagements were such as to compel its postponement until the Thursday following. At the appointed time this fearless man, alone and unarmed, as I learn, took his way to the place of meeting, a spot on the public road, about three-quarters of a mile from a place called Lebanon Church, between Shoe Heel and Red Banks, and distant some four or five miles from each of these points.

BUT HE NEVER RETURNED ALIVE.

He was either cowardly murdered from ambush or basely shot down while in the conference to which he had been betrayed. Between twelve and one o'clock of that day two or three negroes, working in the woods near the scene of the murder, heard four distinct reports of firearms about four o'clock the same afternoon. Mr. William Sellars, while riding near this point, found the body of Captain Wishart lying in the road and completely

RIDDLED WITH BUCKSHOT.

He was shot through the side and shoulders, and also in the head, one or two shots passing entirely through the brain. His death must have been instantaneous. The fact was reported, and a party of grief-stricken friends and neighbors secured his body and conveyed it to his home at Shoe Heel.

WHY HE WAS MURDERED.

Captain Wishart was one of the most intrepid and courageous of those who undertook measures to rid the county of the outlaws. His efforts in hunting them were persistent and vigorous; he exerted himself most ardently to either capture or kill them for months and months, and was regarded by them as their most dreaded foe. When the State authorities commenced war on the Loweys Captain Wishart was appointed to the command of one of the regiments then authorized to be raised.

He leaves a wife and three young children in Shoe Heel.

The place of the murder was near the scene of the killing of young Davis by the outlaws some months since. Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong are supposed to have done the deed, Tom Lowery being seen elsewhere at the time.

UTAH.

An Important Source of Revenue Cut Off from the Territorial Exchequer—The Voorhees Bill Denounced by the Saints as Unconstitutional.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 3, 1872.

The test case of "The City vs. Loomis," to compel payment of $300 per month for liquor license, was decided by Judge Strickland, of the District Court, for the defendant. The Judge held that the city had no right to collect license money while selling liquor. It is believed these licenses at present amount to $72,000 a year. The Judge ruled that saloon keepers could not be compelled to furnish capital to their competitors by force of a criminal proceeding. This is a severe blow to the Mormon exchequer.

The Salt Lake, Sevier Valley and Pioché Railroad Company organized here yesterday to build a narrow gauge road to Pioché, Nevada.

A highly interesting assemblage of the Scottish Rite Masons took place last evening at the Townsend House, the occasion being the departure of E. H. Shaw, Thirty-third degree; Judge T. Caswell, Thirty-third; J. C. Bateman, Thirty-third; J. W. T. Reynolds, Thirty-second, to attend the biennial session of the Supreme Council at Louisville, Ky., on next Monday.

The fruit and grain crops in Utah are said never to have been so promising before.

The Mormon papers denounce the Voorhees bill as flagrantly unconstitutional. The Gentiles, however, regard it as an only hope, while the Mormons fear it.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 4—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

An area of low barometer has moved south eastwardly from Lake Superior to Lake Ontario, accompanied by cloudy weather and rain, and brisk winds and cloudy weather with rain, is now prevailing over New York and southward over New Jersey and Maryland; otherwise clear weather east of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer is highest over the Upper Lakes region and the Western Gulf States.

Probabilities.

The area of cloudy weather and rain over the Middle States will extend eastward over New England by and on Saturday morning. Clear weather will prevail very generally on Saturday from the lakes to the Gulf and South and Middle Atlantic coasts and extend over New England during the afternoon and evening; falling barometer will probably prevail northwest of the Ohio Valley, with easterly to southerly winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	63	54	3 P. M.	68	66
6 A. M.	61	50	6 P. M.	68	64
9 A. M.	63	53	9 P. M.	65	62
12 M.	65	58	12 P. M.	62	54

Average temperature yesterday 57½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 64

A BRITISH STEAMER ATTACHED FOR SALVAGE FEES.

BOSTON, May 3, 1872.

The British steamer Clotilde, which cleared yesterday for Liverpool, is detained on claims for salvage by parties who got her off Wells Beach, where she was ashore several months ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Pearl of Bagdad.

A praiseworthy effort to lay the foundation of an American school of music is being made in an humble way at the Lyceum Theatre, Brooklyn. It would not be in accordance with truth to say that a great success has been made in the production of the "Pearl of Bagdad," but there is enough of merit in the composition to entitle it to respectful consideration at the hands of the critics. It is a first work and has most of the defects which belong to inexperience. The parts are not always well balanced, and pleasing effects are often marred by too constant repetition. The absence of any melody which impresses itself on the audience is the chief defect of the score, which in the concerted parts is for the most part marked by vivacity and brilliancy. The whole, however, wants cutting down, and some change to remedy the awkward introduction of the two grand choruses which at present have no real connection with the rest of the score. The music is by John M. Loretz and the libretto by Edwin F. De Nyse. Miss Emma Howson sang in the title *rôle* with pleasing effect. This lady's voice is sympathetic in quality and she has the advantage of being an actress of considerable ability. Miss Emma Treadway, a young *débutante*, sang in the *rôle* of Kedji with taste and expression. Mr. John Clarke, the baritone of the company, possesses a really good voice, which evidences cultivation. He throws much spirit and drollery into the rendition of his *rôle*. John Clarke's singing of the *rôle* of Samos was not so satisfactory, but was not destitute of merit. It is to be regretted that the authors of this work did not select an American subject for their theme and try to impart to this composition an American flavor. The concerted parts are spirited and bear traces of the influence of the French school, but yet have a distinctive character of their own. On next Wednesday the opera will be repeated. The audience were evidently well pleased, and extended the honor of several recalls to the artists during the performance.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Signors Fossati and D'Anna will be the recipients of a grand complimentary concert, to take place on Sunday evening, at De Garmo's Hall.

Miss Emma Howson, the charming prima donna who has recently made such a success in the new opera, "The Pearl of Bagdad," will sing at the Boston Jubilee next month, and will appear at a New York theatre for the fall and winter season in an operatic *rôle*.

Matinées will be given at the following theatres to-day:—Wallack's, "London Assurance;" Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Article 47;" Booth's, "Lady of Lyons;" Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Niblo's, "Black Friday;" Comique, Worrell Sisters; Union Square Theatre, Vokes Family; St. James, the Hibernicon; Tony Pastor's.

Florence, the comedian, who finishes with this week the most successful engagement he ever performed in Boston, was the recipient, last evening, of a grand complimentary dinner at the Parker House, under the auspices of many leading citizens of the "Hub." Mr. and Mrs. Florence sail for Europe next Wednesday on the Scotia, but return early in the fall to commence an engagement at one of our principal theatres

Richard, the newly arrived tenor, who has gained a success at the Stadt Theatre, will appear on Sunday evening in concert at the Grand Opera House. The Ninth Regiment Band also participates on the occasion, which is otherwise noticeable for being announced as the last of these entertainments. Thirty performances have been given during the season, of which twelve, and the only really remunerative ones, were under the direction of Messrs. Jackson, Tooker and Morrissey. The greatest amount of receipts on any one night was $2,939, the occasion of Capoul and Duval's farewell.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 54	Moon rises..morn	3 44
Sun sets	6 59	High water...eve	6 25

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of London	May 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Atlantic	May 4	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Europa	May 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Washington	May 4	Havre	55 Broadway.
Weser	May 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Nebraska	May 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Washing'n	May 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
America	May 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Baltic	May 11	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Idaho	May 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Republic	May 18	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Havre	55 Broadway.
India	May 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Nebraska (Br), Guard, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Europa (Br), Campbell, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Ship Ontario, Hogan, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Marianna V (Port), Ferreira, Lisbon—L B Ansinck & Co.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Norma, Coalfleet, Caibarien—Geo D Cook.

Bark Bonito (Br), Crichton, Pictou, NS—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Amor (NG), Patz, Pernambuco—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Freya (NG), Dubbe, Bahia—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Emma Dean (Dutch), Atkinson, Curacoa—Theo Faulkes's Sons.

Brig Daisy, Radford, St Johns, NF—Bowring & Archibald.

Brig Teviot (Br), Nash, Annapolis, NS—J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Madonna (Br), Jordan, St Marys, Ga—Miller & Houghton.

Brig C S Packard, Packard, Georgetown, DC—J S Ingraham & Co.

Schr Emma L Porter, Sparks, Santa Martha and Savanilla—D de Castro & Co.

Schr Hortensia, Norton, Demarara—Miller & Houghton.

Schr Fleetwood, Medoro, Aspinwall—B J Wenberg.

Schr Ruth Raker, Loring, Cardenas—Miller & Houghton.

Schr George Washington, Sherlock, Baracoa—E Puig & Co.

Schr Louisita, Underhill, Aux Cayes—B J Wenberg.

Schr Early Bird, Etheridge, Mosquito Inlet, Fla—Goodspeed & White.

Schr G T Hubbard, Loveland, Richmond, Va—Slaght & Petty.

Schr Mary E Coyne, Facemire, Baltimore—W W Meeker.

Schr Mary E Harris, Crowley, Salem—F O Merkle.

Schr Fushia, Carber, New Haven.

Schr Bart, Williams, Stamford.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Steamer E C Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Allemania (NG), Brandt, Hamburg, April 20 with mdse and passengers to Kimbardt & Co. Experienced, on her passage to the Banks of Newfoundland, northerly winds; from the banks South to SW to NW; on May 1, lat 41 52, lon 61 32, spoke Norwegian bark Frigate Bird, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; 20, 90 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed yacht Dauntless, hence for Cowes.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall April 24, with mdse and passengers, to F R Baby.

Steamship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana April 27 via Nassau 29th, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Equator, McLellen, New Orleans April 24 and S W Pass 25th, with mdse to C H Mallory & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage. Off Sombrero Light, passed ship Francis B Cutting, from Cardiff for New Orleans; off Carysfoot Light, passed ship Victory, Captain Cushing, from Liverpool to New Orleans.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah April 30, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. May 3, at 9 P M, off D C Walk, of Easthampton, Mass, died of consumption.

Steamship Resolute, Freeman, Wilmington, NC, 52 hours, with naval stores, to J Lorillard.

Ship Dagmar (Rus), Kohlstrom, Hartlepool 64 days, via Gravesend 46 days, with railway iron, to order. Took the northern passage and had variable weather. April 16, lat 38, lon 60, had a severe hurricane from NW, lasting 2 hours; lost jibboom. Has been 30 days west of the Banks.

Bark John (of Boston), Hardy, Madeira Feb 21, Grand Canary March 5, St Thomas April 4, St Johns, PR, April 13 and Armadilla 19th, with mdse to J V Onativia & Co; vessel to master. Had fine weather, with light southerly winds. April 29, lat 29, lon 68, passed a bark steering W, showing a white flag with a blue W in it; May 1, off Chincoteague, steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Schr Chas Shearer (of Salem), McKinney, Harbor Island 7 days, with pineapples, to Joseph Encna—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had moderate weather.

Schr Kate Wentworth, Meade, Galveston 24 days, with cotton, to Snow & Burrage—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms.

Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with naval stores, to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr Burdett Hart, Hart, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores to E S Powell.

Schr R Mason, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr Harry Doremus, Burrell, Virginia.

Schr B Oliphant, Traux, Virginia.

Schr Creole, Owen, Virginia.

Schr D B Steelman, Scull, Virginia.

Schr B S Rose, Haviland, Virginia.

Schr Empress, Kimball, Virginia.

Schr A T Horton, Horton, Milville, NJ.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Norwich, Hines, Salem for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Brig Memphis, McKinnear, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster to H J De Wolf & Co.

Schr Jessie, Sawyer, Addison for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Sinola, Avery, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Alton T Miner, Miner, Madison for New York.

Schr J L Dorell, Brackett, Vinalhaven for New York.

Schr Jas H Young, Perry, Fall River for New York.

Schr J H Youmans, Odd Spring for New York.

Schr Independence, Caldwell, Milestone Point for New York.

Schr Thos Hall, Hall, Huntington for New York.

Schr Velocipede (new), ——, —— for New York.

Schr Leopesis, Ball, Milestone Point for New York.

Schr Asher S Parker, Ingraham, Glen Cove for New York.

Schr A J Williams, Merrill, Stamford for New York.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Mettie, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Tallapoosa (US supply), Lieut McRitchie, Philadelphia for Boston.

Steamship El Cid, Davis, New York for Norwich.

Schr Dart, Williams, New York for Stamford.

Schr Samuel P Godwin, Waterbury, New York for Stamford.

Schr Josephine, Smith, Hoboken for Norwich.

Schr Seud, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Wellington, Barton, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Mary Jane Mead, Parker, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Light Boat, Wood, Greenpoint for Boston.

Schr Expedite, Rondout for Newport.

Schr Thos Owen, Simpson, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr G H Perry, Murphy, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr E H Brazos, Smith, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr H L Hess, Lawton, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Nettie Burdett, Holton, Weehawken for Providence.

Schr G B Gross, Gross, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr David Nelson, Ferris, New York for Stamford.

Schr Jed Frye, Mathews, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Alida, Lambert, Rondout for Boston.

Schr J S Brown, Kinery, Poughkeepsie for Providence.

Schr Brazos, Crowley, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Eugene, Falkenburg, New York for New London.

Schr Jane Fish, Kelly, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr Golden Ray, Davis, Port Johnson for New London.

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Burk, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr A J Lawson, Lawson, Haverstraw for New Haven.

Schr J N Seymour, Nickerson, Newburg for Providence.

Schr G F Heaney, Stuart, Amboy for Boston.

Schr E H Forsyth, Kelly, Greenpoint for Boston.

Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, New York for Providence.

Schr Albert Phars, Bingham, Newburg for Providence.

Schr Yarmouth, Briker, Elizabeth for Bridgeport.

Schr Lucia B Ives, Ives, New York for Boston.

Schr Loretta Fish, Spellman, New York for Boston.

Schr B Leech, Pendleton, New York for Stockton.

Schr Amelia Augusta, Mott, New York for Hartford.

Schr Alert, Hammond, New York for Brookhaven.

Scrr Josephine, Ball, Elizabeth for Bridgeport.

Schr Viola, Sherman, Elizabeth for Boston.

Schr Oaklands, Smith Ferris, Newburg for Portchester.

Schr Mary Potter, Potter, New York for Newark.

Schr Willard, Smith, Elizabeth for Portsmouth.

Schr William Gray, Allen, Newberne, NC, for New London.

Schr White Rock, Lafferty, Newburg for Fall River.

Schr L O Foster, Elsworth, New York for Nantucket.

Schr Iris, Young, Newburg for Newport.

Schr Carlos, Barry, Harte, New York for New London.

Schr American Chief, Snow, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Stephen Taber, Cox, New York for Glencove.

Schr Freestone, Johnson, Hoboken for Middletown.

Schr Storm Petrel, Davis, New York for Rochester.

Schr J Barrett, Nickerson, Rondout for Providence.

Scer R H Wilson, Harris, Barryatt for Providence.

Schr S K Lane, Fuller, Hoboken for Yarmouth.

BELOW.

Bark Abel, from Cardiff March 22, off Shinnecock (by pilot boat Isaac Webb).

Wind at sunset W, light.

Marine Disasters.

☞ See news columns for particulars of the burning of steamship George B Upton, from Richmond for New York.

STEAMSHIP CONCORDIA, from New Orleans for Liverpool, ashore at Louisburg, CB, has 8 feet of water in the hold, and lays in an exposed position.

STEAMSHIP C W LORD, from Havana for Baltimore, was 15 miles south of Cape Henry 3d inst, with her machinery disabled. Arrangements have been made to tow her to Baltimore.

SHIP ADELAIDE BAKER (Br), McLellan, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore 3 miles N N W of Memory Rock, Grand Bahama, at three o'clock A M on the 8th

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

8 EAST 32D ST.—AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A small family; understands her business thoroughly; has best city reference at former employers.

8 2D AV., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RELIABLE PERson as cook; will assist in washing. Call for two days.

139 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country; good city reference.

150 EAST 19TH ST., CORNER 3D AV.—A RESPECTable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best reference. Call for two days.

204 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of baking; city or country; will assist with washing; best city reference.

236 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first class cook in a private family; country preferred; best city references.

328 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS in a strictly private family; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city references; no objections to go a short distance in the country.

376 7TH AV., CORNER 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook; willing and obliging; good city reference.

556 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS., CIgar store.—As first class cook; understands meats, soups, boning, larding and all kinds of fancy side dishes; American, Spanish or English cooking; a first class pastry cook, for public or private, and expert on jellies and creams; unexceptionable city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

6 EAST 20TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A situation for a competent woman as chambermaid, who wishes to go with a private family into the country for the summer months. Can be seen for one week at her present place.

28 WEST 34TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S—AS chambermaid; has good city reference.

28 WEST 42D ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, city or country. Can be seen at present employer's.

39 WEST 24TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A thoroughly efficient girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference.

59 MONTGOMERY ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH PROtestant girl as chambermaid and assist in light housework.

661½ CARMINE ST., IN THE MILLINERY STORE.—AS chambermaid and waitress or to assist with growing children. Call for two days.

302 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

325 EAST 17TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house; best city references.

328 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, to assist with washing and ironing; willing to go in the country during the summer; excellent reference.

332 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country.

1,153 2D AV., 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid or to do plain sewing; or as chambermaid or to do washing or ironing; two years' reference from last place.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

32 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Mme. Grenier does French dressmaking in all its branches in the most fashionable style; walking costumes and elegant evening dresses are made at short notice, and her charges are far less than any other first class reliable dressmaker in this city. No sign.

49 MACDOUGAL ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day. All the latest fashions, Polonais Suits, &c.; best reference.

84 EAST 10TH ST., REAR.—A VERY RESPECTABLE girl to sew with dressmaker by the day or week; has her own machine.

171 WEST 18TH ST.—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMstress, city reference; country preferred.

205 8TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—AN expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, who understands all kinds of family sewing and plain dressmaking, would go out by the day or week with her own machine. Call or address Mrs. E. ZEIGGE.

212 EAST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—MRS. LAMPSTON, experienced dressmaker, wishes work at home; plain and family sewing; cuts, fits and trims ladies' and children's dresses in a superior manner; reference; no sign.

215 EAST 23D ST.—FASHIONABLE DRESS AND cloak making; also children's garments; all work warranted to give satisfaction.

A VERY GOOD MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, now engaged in a first class establishment, but whose engagement will very soon close, would like to secure a few more private customers of her own. Address, for one week, DRESSMAKER, box 230 Herald office.

A LADY, HAVING A WILLCOX & GIBBS' AND A Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, would like to get sewing to do at home; is an expert operator and competent to do first class work; reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, box 102 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

4 HORATIO ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman would like to go out the two first days of the week; would do some washing in the house.

37 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

110 9TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., IN the candy store.—A competent girl, lately landed, to do housework; excellent washer and ironer; city or country.

211 WEST 53D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman to do general housework in a small, private family; best city reference.

226 EAST 39TH ST.; PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A girl to do general housework.

232 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; best city reference.

610 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY LANDED, to do general housework; will take entire charge if required in a small private family; has lived out in England.

916 3D AV., OVER THE BANK.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL OF EXPErience, a situation to do light housework and assist with plain sewing, or take entire charge of children; would instruct them if required; excellent references. Address Miss J. M. SELTON, box 614 New Haven (Conn.) Post office, or 99 Dwight st.

Housekeepers, &c.

2 FRANKLIN TERRACE, 25TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV.—A young widow as housekeeper in a plain widower's family; home more an object than high salary; trifers please not call. Apply for three days.

28 WEST 4TH ST., BOX 15—BY THE 15TH OF THE month, as working housekeeper, by an intelligent, industrious American widow, in the home of a widower or a small American family; understands housekeeping in all its branches, with the care of young children; is an excellent seamstress and operator on sewing machines; wages not so much an object as a pleasant home. Address M. A. G.

210 FORSYTH ST., UP STAIRS, FRONT.—AN INtelligent young German widow lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's house.

224 7TH AV., CORNER OF 23D ST.—A WIDOW AS housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; fully accomplished, and competent to make home cheerful and pleasant. Ring first bell.

316 4TH AV., NEAR 24TH ST., OVER THE plumber's store.—A young widow as house keeper; best city reference.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper, in a hotel or gentleman's family, or as matron in an institution; highest references as to capabilities. Address TACT, box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT, CULTURE, AND A thorough housekeeper, wants a situation in a hotel or private family, or to travel with same; is unusually competent. First class and sincere people please answer. Address Mrs. LAMB, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE COUNTRY OR city, as housekeeper or family seamstress; best reference; can operate on different machines; understands dressmaking. Address SEAMSTRESS, box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED lady as housekeeper, city or country. Address M. G., box 152 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION, LATELY come from Europe, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is fond of children and would undertake their education. Address T. B., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION, LATELY come from Europe, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; is fond of children and would undertake their education. Address T. B., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

23 WEST 34TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; good city reference. Call at present employer's.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing, ironing or house cleaning; best city reference.

84 EAST 10TH ST.—AS SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, BY the day or week; finishing by machine or hand.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman to do washing and ironing and house cleaning.

127 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced woman to do ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence; terms reasonable. Call or address for two days.

232 EAST 27TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take washing and ironing to her own house; all kinds of washing and ironing done in the best style.

304 EAST 34TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WIDOW woman of small family would like to take in washing at her own house or would go out by the day; understands finishing, puffing, &c.; can do up gentlemen's collars in first class style; has best city references. Mrs. O'NEIL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

347 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—First class laundress wishes to get gentlemen's or family washing; terms moderate; best city reference.

809 7TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day, or to take in gentlemen's or ladies' washing; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Call or address. Ring third bell.

1,042 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—An experienced laundress desires family washing.

Nurses, &c.

49 CARMINE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as wet nurse.

62 WEST 33D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A MIDDLE aged woman to take care of a baby, at her own house. Call all the week. Ask for NURSE.

102 12TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as nurse to growing children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit; country preferred. Call for three days.

139 WEST 41ST ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman as wet nurse; good references from late employers. To be seen from 10 till 3, Saturday, May 4.

148 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL OF 15 years to wait on one or two children; would go to the country; references.

171 HUDSON ST., NEAR LAIGHT.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse for small children; willing and obliging; country preferred.

212 WEST 50TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS monthly nurse; ready to be engaged; testimonials from the highest families and best physicians. Call or address Mrs. MACDONALD.

313 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman as monthly or weekly nurse; has first class references from some of the best physicians in the city.

321 EAST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young woman as nurse for growing children; is an excellent plain sewer; has no objection to chamberwork; has four years' reference from last place.

324 EAST 56TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children or make herself generally useful; city reference.

345 EAST 30TH ST., TWO PAIR OF STAIRS, BACK room.—A healthy young woman, with first baby, as wet nurse.

347 7TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED nurse; understands thoroughly the care of children; willing to travel; is a good operator; city reference.

419 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATELY landed, as children's nurse or to assist in housework; is willing and obliging.

449 WEST 17TH ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children with a family going to Europe; is never seasick; the very best city references. Call or address.

462 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse, to take care of children and to do chamberwork; city or country; excellent references.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on three different machines; no objection to go in the country; reference. Address M. P., box 127 Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

246 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as first class waitress and chambermaid; the other as first class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country, best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

7 WEST 22D ST.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend a very competent and respectable woman to take care of a house for a family leaving town for the summer. Apply on Saturday between 11 and 1 o'clock.

124 4TH AV.—A GERMAN GIRL, WHO SPEAKS three languages, in an American family. Address Miss SMIDT.

166 5TH AV.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN wishes to travel to Europe with a lady as maid or nurse; ring twice. JAMES.

244 MULBERRY ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESpectable woman to clean a gentleman's office, or would take charge of a firm, by the week or month; best city reference.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY DESIRES a situation as companion to a lady; would make herself useful in many ways; salary not so much an object as a good home; references exchanged. Address Miss J., Station G., New York Post office.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND EDUCAtion would give her services in exchange for a comfortable home; best references given. Address A. M., box 109 Herald office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY WOULD teach, sew, assist with children or be generally useful, for the comforts of a home. Address ZILPAH H., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO IS A GOOD NEEDLEwoman, and has had several years' experience with children, wishes to enter a good family as governess or as companion to a lady; country or to travel preferred. Address Miss E. TURNER, Elizabeth Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A POSITION AS LADY'S COMPANION and seamstress, by a lady of refinement, who speaks French, English and Spanish, operates on Florence's machine and understands dressmaking; best city references. Address Madame LOUIS, station D, Bible House, city.

WANTED—BY A WELL BRED AMERICAN WIDOW, a position whereby a pleasant home would be obtained; would prefer keeping house for an elderly gentleman in the country, near New York. Address Mrs. CARRIE WESTON, Trenton, N. J.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION as governess; teaches German, French and music; best references. Address M. W., box 744 station D.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—CAPABLE OF taking charge of a first class boarding house; one who has $700 to loan on good security; no others noticed. Address FRANCISCO, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY WANTED, IN fancy retail store 268 Bleecker st.

A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; at gentleman's country residence, near New York; city convenences; good wages. Apply at the ladies' dress maker's, 1,265 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel, to-day, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

A.—TWO GOOD GIRLS WANTED TO DO PLAIN cooking, washing, ironing and general housework; two sisters preferred; Scotch or English; in a small family; good city reference required. Call at 73 East 4th st.

A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; MUST BE competent and have good references. Apply at 251 York st., Jersey City.

A LADY AND TWO CHILDREN OF 6 AND 12 YEARS, going to Germany the latter part of June, would like the services of a German or French maid for the trip over only. Address, with references, box 924 New York Post office.

GIRLS—100 WANTED; PLACES READY; HIGHEST wages. Come and see, at ODELL'S, 109 West 34th st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND KITCHEN GIRL WANTED—AT St. Germain Hotel, Broadway and 22d st.

NURSE WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHILD'S nurse; one who is obliging and a good seamstress. Apply at room 89, St. Cloud Hotel, 424 st. and Broadway.

WANTED—AN INSTRUCTRESS ON THE WILSON machines; must understand and speak German, French and English; references required. To the right one good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at 707 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—AT 115 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST CLASS Dressmakers. Call until Monday.

WANTED—WAITRESSES, WHO HAVE HAD EXperience and understand checking. Apply at GOULD'S restaurant, 25 Nassau st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO SEW STRAW on the block; highest prices paid. Apply at 67 East 10th st., top floor.

WANTED—A GIRL, FROM 14 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, to take charge of children. Apply to Mrs. FERGUSON, 236 Spring st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LADY'S MAID, WHO can dress hair, cut and fit ladies' dresses and thoroughly competent to fulfill all the duties of a lady's maid; to such a one $25 a month will be paid. Apply at 35 East 22th st., New York. Best references required.

WANTED—A COOK, ALSO A CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, who perfectly understand their business and can bring the best city reference. Apply at No. 9 West 43th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, TO assist one day in each week with fine frommes; none need apply except competent and reliable persons, with best references and stations. Apply on Saturday, May 4, between 11 and 12 A. M., at 61 East 53d st.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; none without good reference need apply at 226 West 59th st.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK; ONE WILLING TO assist with coarse washing; also a colored chambermaid and waitress, for a small private family. Apply at 45 West 30th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESLADY FOR OUR undergarment and fancy goods department. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS NURSE AND SEAMstress; must be kind and obliging; none need apply except those having best city references. Apply at 52 East 13th st., second door west of University place, on Saturday, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding house; must be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at 137 Macdougal st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK; NONE others need apply. 56 East 13th st. Call early.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SMART GIRLS, TO WORK in a kitchen. Apply at No. 2 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 460 GRAND st., New York.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, WITH good recommendations. Wages $24 a month. Inquire at 37 East 38th st., at the basement door.

WANTED—IN A WIDOWER'S FAMILY, A GENTEEL young lady, about 20, to render slight services in exchange for board only; must be perfect in music. Address MUSIC, box 122 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a small private family; cooking, washing and ironing. Call at 333 West 35th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, PROTESTANT PREFERRED; one as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, the other as waitress and seamstress. Apply at 100 East 17th st., after 9 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS laundress, willing to go to the country for the summer. Apply at No. 7 East 53d st., Saturday and Monday, from 11 to 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER, AT 349 6th av., first floor.

WANTED—A SERVANT, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 410 East 57th st., reference required.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse, to mind a baby and attend to young children. Apply at 314 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY WOMAN, FOR GENeral housework and plain washer and ironer. Apply at 217 6th av., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and assist with the washing. Apply to Mrs. JAMES PETTRETCH, 146 East 61st st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, for light housework. Inquire at 361 3d av., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK; ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business may apply. 35 East 9th st., near University place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; must be well recommended with city references. Apply to Marlborough, room 84, 860 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER.—APPLY AT 119 West 16th st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESLADIES IN OUR LACE, ribbon and other departments, at B. ALTMAN & CO.'S, 231 and 233 6th av.

WANTED—100 FIRST CLASS CLOAK AND DRESSmakers; to competent hands steady work and good wages. Apply at RODGERS & ORR'S, 123 8th av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and make herself useful. Inquire at 352 3d av., near 20th st., over the tea store.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO GIRLS OR MOTHER and daughter to do the work of a private boarding house; wages from $12 to $14. Call at 413 West 24th st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; PROTESTANT PREferred. Call at 223 West 23d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and iron in a private family; must have good city reference from her last place; no other need apply. Call at 132 West 4th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

2 FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND ONE SALESlady wanted. Inquire at M. J. STEINBERGER & SON'S, 509 Broadway, or at corner 124th st. and 3d av., Harlem.

236 BRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.—WANTED, A GOOD operator on Singer's machine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, DESIRES A SITUATION in a wholesale business in any capacity; best references. Address K., box 118 Herald office.

AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS, IN A FEW DAYS, A SITUation as valet or traveling servant; age 36. Would take a place where help is given in a good private family. Best city references. Further particulars will be found at MRS. MORGAN'S, 229 Madison av.

A RESPECTABLE AND RELIABLE MARRIED couple wish situations; the man understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c.; the wife is a good seamstress, would assist with children, or be generally useful. Address M. Y. R., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN COOK IN A REStaurant; is a first class pastry cook. Call or address 55 Forsyth st., room 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COURIER, BY A RESpectable man to accompany a family or others; speaks all current languages. Address W. SCHMIDT, box 151 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS, EIGHT LANGUAGES, ARREARS WRITten up; books opened, kept, examined or balanced; good references. JAMES COX, 47 Wall st., third floor.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced, however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,432 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION IN A COMmercial or banking house; speaks French, Spanish and English, and is a good penman; has had considerable business experience and has no objection to leave the city. Address box 6,766 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS TRAINING, education and address desires a situation in an importing or commission house, in any capacity; best reference. Address S., Herald office.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED—TO GO TO THE STATE of Nevada; must be well recommended; unmarried man preferred. Apply at 195 Pearl st., on Monday, May 6, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

A FIRST CLASS LICENSED DRUG CLERK, GRAduate of the College of Pharmacy, New York, with unexceptionable city references, is open to a permanent engagement. Address, for one week, DRUG STORE, 245 Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG man willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to BRAISTED & CO., 1,128 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS TRAINING, education and address, desires a situation in an importing or commission house, in any capacity; best reference. Address S., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A set of books; salary $650. Address, giving references, box 2,422 New York Post office.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—A YOUNG man with some experience; salary moderate. HARDING & CO., 317 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

COUNTER CLERK WANTED—IN A WALL STREET gold and stock office; a man of activity and experience who is willing to devote his entire time and attention may find a desirable position; no one need apply who has not already been in the business. Address, with reference, G. H. & CO., box 126 Herald office.

CLERK WANTED—AGED ABOUT 19; MUST BE GOOD penman, able and willing to go hard work. Address, with references, stating age, salary expected, &c., E. D. C. & CO., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK—WANTED IMMEDIATELY; BRING references. Apply at W. H. DAYCOCK'S, corner of Bedford and Gates avs., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON, with satisfactory testimonials. Apply at 153 Grand, corner of Elm st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AT BREAKELL'S PHARmacy, 238 9th av.

DRUG CLERK WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A YOUNG man, who has had two or three years' experience; good references required. Address or apply to GEO. F. BROWN, druggist, 138 Main st., Rahway, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN A LEATHER AND FINDing house; Germans preferred; those accustomed to retail dry goods trade; smart, pushing men and not afraid of work; wages to begin with $12; will advance good men. Address LEATHER AND FINDINGS, Herald office.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—WANTED, BY A young man of six years' experience in banking, and with the very best of references, a situation in a banker's or broker's office in Wall street or vicinity. Address GEO. E., Jr., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING AGENT for our lithograph, wood engraving and job printing house. Apply to WHITE & BRAYLEY, Buffalo, N.Y., with recommendations.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED INSURANCE CLERK is open for an engagement. Address J., box 147 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; HE MUST BE FULLY competent. None others need apply, with satisfactory reference, at 1,069 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER; A MAN out of employment; wages $12 per week. Address, giving reference, STOCK, box 122 Williamsburg Post office, Long Island.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAD, WHO IS QUICK AT FIGuring and writes a clear hand, as an entry clerk at a moderate salary. Address, with references, A. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN IN A fancy goods or notion business, by an experienced person with a good trade. Address H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN OF unquestionable integrity and character, who has had three years' practical experience in the wine and liquor trade; good reference and security if required. Address WINES, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART GROCERY CLERK, AT 279 1ST av., corner of 16th st. Apply early.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 18, AT KEEPING books; pay first year nothing; must reside with parents and have a good education, and must bargain to stay full year. Address ALPHA, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ONE acquainted with sterling preferred; must be quick and correct; salary not over $600. Address, with reference, HARDWARE, box 3,052 Post office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, IN A PAPER HANGings manufacturing house; must be correct and quick at figures; one who has had experience in entering preferred. Address, with references, box 2,548 Post office.

WANTED—A CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK, WHO THOroughly understands the business. Address, with references, LIQUOR IMPORTER, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A trading general store in the West; has been in a similar situation in Scotland 6½ years; can give first class references as to character, &c. Address F. F., box 168 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, as compounder or salesman; best reference. Address I. C. M., 117 West 24th st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS SALESMEN, THOROughly experienced in dress goods; only those who can furnish the best city references need apply between 5 and 6 P. M. CAMPION & STUART, 823 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN; must speak both English and German fluently. Apply at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day at ROTHSCHILD & HEYMAN'S, 225 Broadway.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR THE SHAWL DEpartment. Apply at store 272 and 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A SMART GROCERY CLERK. APPLY AT 229 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—by a young man; 3 years' first class city reference from last place. Call at or address 528 Broadway (Demorest's carriage factory).

A FRENCHMAN, PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, with profound knowledge of his business, would like to meet with a party willing to trust him with the management of a farm on acceptable terms. Address H. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN ALSACIAN, MARRIED, ONE CHILD, WISHES to find a situation as gardener; can take care of a cow, and the wife can take care of the barnyard, &c.; they will make themselves generally useful; can speak French, German and a little English. Address A. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman and groom; good reference given. Call at 55 East Houston st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS coachman or plain gardener; can give six years' reference from last employer; is a Protestant and would prefer the country. Direct all letters to E. B. G., 46 East 23d st., or call between 10 and 4.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener; will make himself generally useful. Best reference from his last place. Address E. box 122 Herald Uptown Branch Office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom with a private family by a young man, lately married; is strictly temperate and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; is a good city driver; has good city reference from last employer. Call on or address W. VINT, 91 Fulton st., Brooklyn, in shoe store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—A MAN OF good appearance, and is a stylish city driver; best city references given; newly married. Address F. J., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener, at moderate wages; best references. Address T. K., 293 3d av.

A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN—Willing and industrious at all times; has tools; can do carpenter work, paint, &c.; good reference. Refers to W. Burgess, 78 Murray st. Address P. H. S., Herald office.

A SINGLE MAN WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS taking care of horses and driving; must have good city reference. Apply at 999 6th av.

AN ENGLISHMAN, LATELY LANDED, WANTS A situation as coachman and gardener; country preferred; best reference from England. Address W. N., Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man; is willing to assist in garden; has good city references; can milk; is willing and obliging. Address J. H., box 204 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, with long experience; has first class city testimonials. Can be seen at 37 Union square, saddlery store, or address a note to COACHMAN.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young man (single); understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; is a careful driver; can produce the best references; not afraid of work; city or country. Address J. H., box 159 Herald office.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—WANTED A MAN OF business capacity to take charge of and an interest in commercial greenhouses, &c. Apply to HENRY DAY, 157 Duane st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, is a first class driver; no objection to the country. Call or address, at last employer's, 165 West 21st st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A PROtestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. G., 57 and 59 West 33d st.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN JUST DISengaged; references from last employer. Call on or address MACK, 159 East 28th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARDENER; capable in all branches of horticulture. Address JOSEPH SCHRANYEN, care of Bauscher, Union Hill, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; is a good florist and gardener; good recommendation from last employer. Address B., box 117 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, in city or country; willing to make himself useful; is a good milker of cows; best references. Address J., box 210 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A sober young man; best city reference. Call at 249 West 37th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a first class man; is strictly temperate; five years' first class reference. Address JOHN, box 114 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; best city reference from present employer. Call on or address J. P., 170 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FARMER AND PLAIN GARDENER (married preferred) accustomed to horses and able to milk, on a farm on the Hudson river, near the city. Apply to A. J. SMITH, room 30, 346 Broadway, corner Leonard st., on Monday, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, RESIDING NEAR THE city, wants a first class coachman, to drive and take care of a pair of horses and a pony; he must be a single man, good tempered, obliging and willing to make himself generally useful when called upon; a good situation can be had by a good man. Address, giving references, S. B., box 5,452 New York Post office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener by a single man; can milk and thoroughly understands his business; nine years' reference. Address D. C., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A married man, to go in the country; best references given. Call at or address 247 West 41st st., second floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COMPETENT GROOM and footman; references required. Apply at F. DE BARY & CO.'S, 52 Broad st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SINGLE MAN WANTED—IN A HOTEL OFFICE; good penman; wages $10 a month and board, and advanced as soon as competent. Address R., box 137 Herald office.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO ATTEND bar. Apply at 212 Broadway. Good reference required.

BOY WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE BROKER'S OFfice; salary $3. Address INSURANCE, box 4,757 Post office.

BOY WANTED—IN A LACE AND EMBROIDERY store, 691 Broadway. WM. KINZEY.

BOY WANTED—IN A RESTAURANT, TO WORK IN kitchen at night. 841 6th av.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN FOR A LUNCH counter; one who understands his business thoroughly. Apply to L. W. PARKER, Broadway and 34th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST CLASS PENman; good salary. Address, appointing interview, J. M. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, WHO writes a fair hand and is quick at figures, to assist a bookkeeper; must reside with his parents; one living in Brooklyn preferred. Address, stating salary expected, P. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE FISH business in all its branches. One who can come well recommended, apply at corner Fulton and Bed Hook lane, Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A MANUFACTURING COMPANY, two live men, of good education, address, ability, with push; $40 to $100 per week; teachers out of employment will find business congenial. Call at 5:30 or 12 A. M., or address F. L. HANKEY & CO., 239 Greenwich st., Irving National Bank Building.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN ACcustomed to drive and keep simple accounts. None but those having first class references and security need apply. Address EARNEST, box 127 Herald office. N. B.—Married preferred.

WANTED—BOY IN LAW OFFICE; MUST WRITE well; also a law student or young lawyer, to whom an office, &c., will be given for portion of his services. Address B. H. W., Herald office.

WANTED—A CANVASSER, TO SOLICIT ADVERTISEments for a newspaper; splendid chance for a good man. Call at room 73 Moffat building, 335 Broadway.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS NEW YORK AND Brooklyn for the Sermons of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, just published; also for Tyerman's Life and Times of John Wesley. Address AVERY BILL, care of Harper & Brothers, 331 Pearl street, New York.

WANTED—A CARVER. 56 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR Broadway. Call early.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO OPEN OYSTERS AND wait on table, at 338 Grand st.

WANTED—A MAN; ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the grocery business; must have good reference. Apply to M. OLWELL, 153 7th av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD, quiet and willing to work. Call at A. VIAL'S, 57 Beaver st.

WANTED—AT WILLARD'S, 832 BROADWAY, THIS day, first class waiters. Apply after 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD references to assist in a bar; must be accustomed to it. 347 Sixth av.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY ABOUT EIGHTEEN, to work in a grocery store; one that understands bottling preferred. Address J. F. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN, THAT HAS HAD SOME experience in attending the sick. Address R., box 2,532 New York Post office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A FIRST-CLASS man-servant and general house servant. Apply before 1 P. M. at 72 Clifford av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—AN HONEST, WILLING PORTER; ALSO a hall boy, at W. H. BARNORE'S,

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—LOTS ON 5TH, MADISON AND PARK (OR 4TH) avs. and streets adjacent, at the very lowest rates; 86th st., just east of 5th av., 100x100 feet; Madison av., corner 59th st., 6 superb Lots, excavated; 5th av., corner 50th st (Park entrance), 5 splendid Lots; Madison av., corner 59th st., 12 extra choice Lots; 62d st., near 5th av., full sized Building Lot; 63d st., near 5th, Madison and 4th avs. Desirable Parcels; Madison av., corner 65th st., 4 very choice Lots; 67th st., near 5th av., 4 or 8 choice Lots; 5th av., near 67th st., 1 or 4 Lots Park (or 4th) av., corner 67th st., 8 Lots; Madison av., corner 70th st., 4 very desirable Lots; 5th av., at 73d st., entire front overlooking the Park; Madison av. and 75th st., choice Parcels of Lots; 5th and Madison avs., 77th st., extra choice parcels; 5th av., at 79th st., entrance to Central Park, entire block; Madison av., at 79th st., valuable corner Parcel; 5th av., corner 80th st., avenue and street Lots; 5th av., at 81st and 82d sts., avenue and street Lots; 5th and Madison avs., at 83d st., avenue and street Lots; 5th and Madison avs., at 85th st., avenue and street Lots; 5th av., at 87th st., a superb small Parcel; Park (or 4th) av., at 88th st., 18 splendid Lots; Madison av., corner 90th st., 100x100, cheap; 5th av., corner 91st st., 100x125 feet, superb location; 5th av., at 93d, 95th and 97th sts., choice Parcels; 97th st., near 5th av., 1 or 5 valuable Lots; 5th av., at 97th and 100th sts., choice small Parcels; 99th st., near 5th av., 5 very valuable Lots; 5th av., at 102d st. entrance to Central Park, 14 Lots; 5th av. at 103d and 105th sts. valuable av. and st. Lots, 109th, 110th, 111th and 112th sts., large and small Plots; 5th av. at 111th st., superb small Parcels, Madison av. cor. 115th st., 4 choice Lots; 5th av., cor. 116th st., very extra choice Parcel; 5th av., cor. 120th st., fronting Mount Morris square, very desirable Lots, in parcels of 2, 4 or 6 lots.

Also, many single Lots, &c., from 50th to 120th sts.; from 5th to Madison and from Madison to Park or 4th avs.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND CONVENIENT HOUSE for sale or lease.—Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues; 12 rooms; complete order; immediate possession.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

A.—THIRD AVENUE LOT, WEST SIDE OF THIRD avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets; 25x100; 75 per cent may remain five years.
W. MYER, No. 7 Warren street, room 7.

A PLOT OF 15 LOTS, ONE BLOCK FROM GRAND Central Depot, for sale; price low; easy terms; apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—
VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY.
The northeast corner of
Great Jones street and Lafayette place.
Size of plot 73x123 feet.
Very suitable for manufacturing jewelry business.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NORTHWEST corner of Madison avenue and Sixty-sixth street; also a smaller inside House; both beautifully finished in hard wood; cheap for cash, or available city Lots. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE FRONT, with every modern convenience, in perfect order; new carpets and oilcloths; a great bargain. Apply at 210 East Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House; complete order; 95 Park avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; immediate possession given. Inquire at 84 Marion street.

LENOX HILL, THE MOST ELIGIBLE LOCATION near Central Park.—For sale, the elegant four story brown stone House, 25x60, 20 East Sixty-ninth street. Owner next door.

MADISON AVENUE FRONT, WEST SIDE, SOUTH of Eightieth street, for sale at a bargain if purchased at once.
F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

West Side.

A.—BARGAINS IN LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES, UP town; brown stone, from $15,000 upwards; new descriptive list now ready, gratis.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—TWO NEW VERY WELL BUILT FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone Dwellings, each 21.6x55, lots 100 feet, in fee, on Fifty-eighth street (paved and sewered), near Central Park and Broadway, for sale low; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BEAUTIFUL FOR SITUATION.—THE NEW AND ELEgant four story private Residence 539 Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; three floors in hard wood; good lots or clean tenements taken. Quick sale desired. Bring your builder. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brick House, No. 226 West Sixteenth street; in perfect order; all modern improvements: furnace in cellar; gas in every room; hot and cold water throughout; carpets, oilcloth, gas fixtures, shades, heater, &c.; possession in June. D. THOMPSON,
1,429 Broadway, near Forty-second street.

8TH AVENUE.—TWO FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Stores for sale, to close an estate; size 40x60; price $46,000; terms easy. R. P. BRADHURST, 61 Liberty st.

Miscellaneous.

A.—HOUSES, NEAR CENTRAL PARK, AT VERY low prices for cash; a good opportunity for parties wishing to buy cheap. We offer for a few days several bargains; also a few choice Building Lots. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, 1,262 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

REMOVAL OF THE
HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
CARRIERS AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT, NO. 7
FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT PARK CORNER PLOT of Ground, 22.6 on Seventh avenue by 126.4 on Carroll street, Brooklyn, will be sold cheap. Address MELROSE, 421 Grandstreet, New York.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM South ferry, the desirable three story, basement and sub-cellar House, with lot, 21x100, between Joralemon and State streets. Apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, ALSO A COTTAGE to let, 45 minutes from Brooklyn ferry, $20 a month; good neighborhood. Apply to Dr. ALLEN, 34 Liberty street, room 4.

BROWN STONE HOUSE, FULL SIZE, FOR SALE OR to rent, furnished; located in best part of Brooklyn. Principals only (no brokers) address OWNER, box 217 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST BUSIness Corners in Brooklyn, southwest corner of Myrtle and Franklin avenues. Inquire on the premises.

RENT $820.—NEW THREE STORY HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, all improvements, water on every floor. See owner on the premises, 656½ Gates avenue, or R. S. AIKMAN, 21 Cortlandt street, New York.

TO LET—ON THE HEIGHTS, IN BROOKLYN, CONvenient to Wall street and Fulton ferries, a neatly furnished front Room, without board; private house, with no boarders; terms $25 per month; references exchanged. Address HEIGHTS, Herald office.

TO LET—HOUSE 126 SUMMIT STREET, BETWEEN Hicks and Henry, with all improvements. Rent $700. Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET—11 ROOM BRICK COTTAGE; one minute from Glenwood depot and dock, and seven from new station; high ground; unrivalled view; gas and water; rent $600; would rent partly furnished. 52 Wall street, room 36.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, ON the Hudson, 45 minutes from city; splendid grounds, cow, ice house, grapery, coach house, &c.; great bargain. W. FOOLEY & CO., 23 Union square.

A CORNER BUILDING, 25x60, THREE STORY, DRY cellar, adapted for manufacturing purpose, and lower story for store, in West Haven; also a three story good Dwelling, French roof. BIGGS & SON, 206 Broadway.

TO LET—SPUYTEN DUYVIL, WITHIN FIVE MINutes of the Hudson River Railroad—a furnished House, with ground, containing drawing, dining, sitting and eight bed rooms, &c. Apply to WM. SERGEANT, at Spuyten Duyvil, or 65 William street, New York.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH AN acre of land, situated on Fordham avenue, Fordham, Westchester county, five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to NICHOLAS JUDGE, 382 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE IN WESTCHESter county, 14 miles from New York, containing nine rooms, with stable and garden; rent moderate. Apply to Dr. HOTT, 62 Madison avenue.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, THE LIQUOR STORE known as the "Fordham House," situated on Fordham square; best business stand in the village. Inquire on the premises.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—COUNTRY SEATS TO rent, furnished and unfurnished, at Yonkers, Sing Sing, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye, Pelham, Greenwich and Stamford, at greatly reduced rents.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

YONKERS.—TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP, A CONvenient House of 12 rooms, well situated. Address D. BENNET, 348 Broadway, room 3.

$350 RENT—FOR A NICE HOUSE IN TREMONT, two stories; lot 50x150; in good order. Apply to owner at E. H. Ludlow & Co.'s, No. 3 Pine street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE TO RENT—On Pequot avenue, New London, Conn., near the Pequot House, on the river Thames; said house contains 9 rooms, handsomely furnished; has nice barn and carriageway; also with convenient cook and wash houses; possession given immediately for the season. Inquire of CHRISTOPHER CULVER, New London, Conn.

A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE; 9 ROOMS; 45 MINUTES from City Hall, in New Jersey; first class neighborhood; sell very low, or rent with privilege of buying. Inquire of E. C. HUSSEY, Architect, 191 Broadway, room 19.

A SEA SIDE COTTAGE, PARTIALLY FURNISHED, within six miles of the city; rented low to a party who will keep the garden, &c., in good order.
M. S. MYERS & SON, 424 Broome st., near Broadway.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, House of 9 rooms, nearly new, on plot 50x120, ten minutes' walk from depot.
J. D. & J. H. SEIDMORE, 62 Cedar street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND—TO LET, FURNISHED, for the season, Summer Residence of the late Mr. Hackett, on Fulton street. For terms, &c., apply to the owner, on the premises, or to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, 55 Liberty street.

A BARGAIN AT KINGSTON, N. J.—22 ACRES OF Land, under high state of cultivation; apple orchard, peach orchard and all other kinds of fruit; finely watered; fine two story house, outbuildings, complete, near depot; price $5,500, stock and tools included; cheap.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO LET, THREE BRICK Villas, furnished and unfurnished; 11 rooms; all modern improvements; near ferry; 20 minutes from city.
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine street.

AT ORANGE, OAKWOOD AVENUE—ATTRACTIVE place; one acre, residence, 12 rooms; modern conveniences; stable, lawns, garden, forest, ornamental trees; near depot; price low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, furnished, a handsome and convenient house to a small family, for three or four months, at a moderate price. Address, Lock Box 266, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE SEASIDE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET. Twenty rooms; furnished; easy of access; excellent water privileges; quickly filled with boarders. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—ON THE RARITAN, JOINING the city, desirable Country Seat of 7 acres of superior land; 1½ acre grapes, 1½ acre strawberries, variety of other fruit; large and commodious house of 22 good rooms; abundant outbuildings; a fine home; only $13,000.
J. S. FERGUSON & CO., 39 Nassau street, room No 6.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for one or more years; 15 rooms, with half acre in fruit and garden; six miles from city by rail.
BIGGS & SON, 206 Broadway.

AT GREENWICH—COSEY COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, FOR sale; one acre; shore front; near depot; must be sold; $3,500; several others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Conn.

AT SPRINGDALE, CONN., TEN MINUTES BY NEW Canaan Railroad from Stamford.—The owner of a large farm, wishing to build nearer its centre, offers his present Residence, 300 feet from station, with such quantity of land as may be desired. The owner of 35 Acres, unimproved, near the station, would sell a part to be improved. A neat Farm House to let; 400 feet from station; well shaded by trees and vines; the region is healthy and desirable. Apply to E. K. WOODBURY, Springdale, or A. S. CADY, Comptroller's Office, New York.

AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, House of 14 rooms, in good order, with garden plot; in village. J. D. & J. H. SEIDMORE, 62 Cedar street.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J., TO LET, CHEAP—LARGE House and Barns, four acres Ground; also for sale at a bargain Cottage House, near depot, fine gardens.
D. W. LAMON.

A SPLENDIDLY SITUATED PLACE ON LONG Island Sound—House furnished; 20 minutes by rail. Apply at 103 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.
JOHN OWEN.

CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—TO LET, FOR THE summer, at Westport, Conn., completely furnished House; nine rooms, garden and half an acre of land; fine fruit, &c.; convenient to schools and churches.
A. PALMER, 216 Canal street.

COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS TO LET—FURnished and unfurnished; New Jersey, Rockland and Westchester counties.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 1 Park place.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE—15 ROOMS; 3 acres land; much shade, shrubbery, &c.; on New Haven Railroad; one hour from city; $600. Apply at 436 West Twenty-second street.

ELEGANT GOTHIC HOUSE—ELEVEN ROOMS, FRONTing on the Bay; fine bathing; surroundings first class; seven minutes' walk from ferry landing, Staten Island; $7,500; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON (S. I.) Silk Printing Establishment. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. EVERSON, bank 38 Wall street.

FARM FOR SALE.—ABOUT 15 ACRES OF LAND, all in crops; a fine two story House, Horses, Cattle and all Farm Utensils; near Stewart's Plain, L. I. Inquire 214 East Houston street, in the shoe store.

FARMS FOR SALE.—25 ACRES, ONE HOUR FROM city, price $3,000; 70 acres, stock, crops, &c., $8,000; 120 acres fine dairy Farm, $14,000; 213 acres, extra fine improvements, $25,000; also great variety in Orange, Rockland, Westchester and Dutchess counties, and in all sections of New Jersey, from 50 to 500 acres; several to exchange. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE, OR TRADE FOR GOOD HOUSE.—100 acres rich land; good buildings; near New York; convenient to depot, schools and churches. A bargain. Address JERSEY, 200 Herald.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., TWO MINUTES' walk from depot, a cottage House; gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, furnace, 11 rooms, ¼ acre ground terraced, concrete walks, &c., &c., or may be let furnished. Address G. & J., 194 Water street, or THEO. AYRES, Real Estate Agent, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Teaneck Ridge, N. J., near Englewood, ten miles from the city, with about 3½ acres of ground, adjoining the residence of J. C. Haselton, Esq.; the house is a two and a half story frame; modern improvements, with stable and carriage house; neighborhood unexceptionable. Those wishing to reside in the country and do business in the city would do well to give it their attention; convenient to depots. Apply to MORTIMER SMITH, Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, 141 Broadway. Terms easy and price moderate; owner is about building adjoining for himself.

FOR SALE—AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE, THE most valuable Timber Lands in New York and Pennsylvania—Yellow Pine, Cherry and Tamarack, in large quantities. Address, for ten days, OWNER, Herald office.

FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAINS.—CHOICE LANDS in PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, IOWA and other States. Send for a copy of the GREATEST LAND CIRCULAR OF THE DAY. UNITED STATES LAND COMPANY, 615 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, DOUBLE FRENCH ROOF stylish House in Elizabeth, N. J.; ten minutes' walk from depot; lot 100x600; well laid out and well located. Terms exceedingly easy.
CAMPBELL, PIERSON & CO., 1½ Park place.

FOR SALE—IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, WEST VIRginia, tracts of 100, 200 and 1,000 acres; heavy timber; well located; well adapted for farming; coal and other minerals; price from $1 to $3 per acre; title perfect. Call or send for circular, free.
UNITED STATES LAND CO., 615 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE; modern house; fruit, shade and flowers; location high and healthy; schools, churches and society; very accessible; immediate possession; great bargain.
A. G. DARWIN, 10 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT BAYONNE, A 20 ROOM HOTEL; 14 miles from New York; three minutes' walk from depot; well located on high ground; splendid views; bracing air; hotel to be disposed of at great sacrifice.
CAMPBELL, PIERSON & CO., 1½ Park place.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, NEAR STAMFORD, A charming Place of three acres; carriage house, stable, &c.; fruit, shade, good garden; splendid fishing, sailing and boating close by. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE 22x25, 11 ROOMS, lot 57x220, with fruit; a small House and 5 acres, fruit. Also to let, one House, containing 9 rooms, with all improvements; within one hour of New York and 15 minutes of station; location healthy. Address OWNER, Palisades, Rockland county, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A PRETTY PLACE OF 30 acres prime Land, seven miles from Paterson, N. J.; 100 yards to railroad depot; buildings in perfect order; brook, fruit, good water; very healthy; village lots adjoining selling for $200; $10,000.
J. COMLY, 122 Wyckoff street, Williamsburg, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE, IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., TO let—Pleasantly located, near depot; all improvements. Call at or address 319 Pearl street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdences to let—On the banks of the Hudson, at Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale, Yonkers, Glenwood, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and other stations north. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—FARM, 100 ACRES, ONLY 3½ hours from New York, near large town; 35 acres under good state of cultivation; small House, large, handsome barn, stone stabling, other outbuildings, fine garden, plenty of fruit, excellent water; undisputed title; price only $1,600. Terms $1,200 cash; balance $100 yearly. Address box 25 Post office, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

HIGH AND HEALTHY.—FARM OF 100 ACRES AT A bargain; Cottages, French roof, and a large double House; fruit of all kinds in abundance; large shade trees and fine outbuildings. Also Houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, in New Jersey. Carriage in attendance at depot. CAMPBELL, PIERSON & CO., 1½ Park place.

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.—HOUSE TO LET, on Chelse avenue, furnished. Apply to A. D. VANDOREN, Real Estate Agent, Long Branch.

MAGNIFICENT VIRGINIA ESTATE FOR SALE—Weyanoke, on James River, equidistant between Richmond and Norfolk; 1,000 acres, 650 under cultivation; unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness; large dwelling; extensive out and farm houses; price $45,000.
GEO. M. DRIEWY, 1,005 Main street, Richmond, Va.

NEW JERSEY.—COUNTRY SEATS TO RENT IN THE following desirable locations:—Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Orange, Montclair, Bloomfield and Westwood; furnished and unfurnished. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, ON THE TERrace and vicinity.—To let, three first class furnished Houses, $450, $550, $650 a month; three unfurnished, $700, $1,000, $1,200 a year. W. A. COLLINS, 32 Pine street.

NYACK.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, 25 MINUTES FROM city, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, a House; has 15 rooms; 1½ acre; perfectly healthy; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to M. J. KANE, 222 Broadway, basement.

NYACK.—THE MOST ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN NYack for sale; on the river; just finished; 18 rooms; all modern improvements; adjoining the Institute grounds. Inquire at 28 West Forty-seventh street, or address K. C., box 5,060 Post office.

ORANGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—ABOUT FIVE acres, fronting on Glenwood avenue, in the vicinity of the proposed depot of the new railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of Brick Church depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad; the property has a frontage of 450 feet, with a depth of 200; it will be sold entire at a very reasonable price, or in lots, 50x200 to suit purchasers. Apply to E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., 350 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD.—CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL HOUSES, one hour by New Jersey Central, furnished and unfurnished, and Building Sites near depot; very healthy.
T. VAN ZANDT, 81 Cedar street, room 2.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—HIGH, HEALTHY, HANDsome, no nuisances; only 35 minutes from New York; new Houses, with modern improvements; two handsome Cottages, and very desirable Villa Plots and Lots, within five minutes' walk of depot; climate mild, country beautiful, roads excellent; churches, schools, shops and Post office near by. For sale by O. H. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or by R. R. HAZARD, JR., 119 Broadway, N. Y.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—OF 46 ACRES, at Nanuet, three-quarters of a mile from depot of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 27 miles from city; buildings large and in good order; large quantities of fruit, in full bearing; location high and healthy and free from fever and ague. For price, terms, &c., apply to SAMUEL BANDEL, conductor, 19 Cortlandt street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—COTTAGE OF NINE ROOMS, bathroom, gas, &c., fully and handsomely furnished; large grounds, filled with fruits; stable for four horses and three carriages; location second to none; $800 for season. 359 West Fifty-seventh street.

SPLENDID FARM, OF 56 ACRES, IN NEW JERSEY, all in high state of cultivation; fine fruit of all kinds; large house, finely shaded with evergreens; large and abundant outbuildings; fine location, one mile from depot; will be sold at $6,500—only half its value.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A DOUBLE Cottage; half acre in lawn and garden; eight minutes' walk from depot. Photograph and description with A. H. W., 202 Broadway, room 6.

THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME OF CHIDdingston, just north of Tivoli, on the bank of the Hudson River, and opposite the Catskill Mountains; place contains eighty acres, in perfect order; large new brick and stone House and Cottage House and buildings. For terms apply to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE IN NEWARK, N. J., 33 Roseville avenue, containing nine rooms, gas, water, &c.; three minutes from New York depot and horse cars. Possession immediately. Inquire of WILLIAM R. FREEMAN, Hanover Bank, New York city.

TO LET—IN NEW JERSEY, NEAR STATION, 35 minutes from New York, a fine Cottage, well furnished; plenty of fruit, berries, shade; rent $600; less for the season. Inquire at 376½ Bowery.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished House, on sea shore, Ellingville, Staten Island; lockhouse filled; bathing, boating and fishing at the door. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 43½ Lispenard street, near Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES, furnished and unfurnished, for the season or year, on both shores of Staten Island; rents from $350 to $2,500.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

TO LET—AT BAYRIDGE, A FINE RESIDENCE OF 15 rooms, with all necessary outbuildings; abundance of fruit and shade trees; six acres of Ground beautifully laid out and running to the shore; with bath house; situation high and commanding. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street, New York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—HOUSE, 15 ROOMS, COTTAGE and carriage house, convenient to station, at Tenafly, Northern Railroad of New Jersey; splendid situation, fine views, very healthy; 45 minutes from foot of Chambers street. Apply to D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, 13 Park row, up stairs.

TO LET—IN SOUTHPORT, CONN., A DESIRABLY located House, partially furnished; nine rooms; convenient to sea bathing and depot. Apply to Mrs. DAVID BRADLEY, on the premises, until May 10. $500 for the summer.

TO RENT—AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., FOR SUMMER months, a fully furnished House, with all the modern improvements; house contains four large and two small bedrooms. Address box 4,356 Post office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN PHILADELPHIA—TO exchange for property in New York, Brooklyn, or near New York. The property is 80 feet front on North Tenth street, below Colombia avenue, by 144 feet deep to Hutchinson street, on Tenth street. A three story brick, 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, and two story back Buildings. Also on Tenth street, a two-story brick, 18 feet front by 50 feet deep. On Hutchinson street, a three story brick Brewery, with vaults, steam engine and everything complete for the brewing business; capacity 300 bushels per week; stabling for eight horses, and plenty of room for wagons and barrels in yard. For particulars address WM. H. MANN, 526 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, commanding an enchanting outlook over village and river; the finest and most elegant residence in Yonkers; elaborately finished, with all improvements; Mansion three story, basement and conservatory, 58x80, with more than 30 rooms; elegant stable, three stories high; fine grapery and other outbuildings; choice fruit in abundance. Will sell or exchange, furnished or unfurnished. Must be disposed of. LEO GOLDMARK, 33 Park row, rooms 9 and 10.

A.—WE HAVE A SPLENDID HOTEL FOR SALE OR will be exchanged for New York or Brooklyn improved Property; this is an opportunity not to be overlooked; value $40,000. BETTS & YORSTON, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, 56 West Thirty-second street.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY OF 31 ACRES OR LESS, nicely improved, at Tenafly (North Englewood), N. J., almost half a mile frontage, near station. Apply to D. H. GILDERSLEEVE, 13 Park row, second floor.

BEAUTIFUL SHORE FRONT RESIDENCE FOR EXchange for city or Brooklyn property. Spacious house; fine order; carriage house; very desirably located. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

CONFIDENTIAL.
Dry Goods or Merchandise, suitable for the Western market, wanted, in exchange for a first class Farm or good city property. Address box 149 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR LOTS IN THE vicinity of Central Park, or for a first class House, (one on an avenue and with a stable preferred), a beautiful Country Mansion, containing extra large rooms, finished in black walnut; gas pipes throughout; first class plumbing; Baker & Smith's steam heater and every modern convenience; elegant large Mirrors; Billiard Table, &c.; beautiful grounds, 24 acres; hothouse and grapery, nearly 100 feet long, well stocked; elegant stable, farmer's house, barns, icehouse and everything on a large scale and in fine order; fine view of Long Island Sound; is perfectly healthy; 60 minutes from Twenty-seventh street. Value, $60,000. Address propositions to HAWTHORN, box 3,769 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE WATER Power, 90 miles from New York, near railroad and town; good dam, house and barn, grist and saw mills, lately burned; $4,500, on easy terms. H. STEWART, room 18, 245 Broadway, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PROPerty at Fordham Ridge, Westchester county, N. Y., at a great bargain for cash.
CAPERS, CLARK & CO., 82 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED Real Estate in Brooklyn—A well established Flour and Grain Store, doing a good business and located in the most central part of Brooklyn; four years' lease; offered for sale only on account of the owner having other business and cannot give it the attention it requires. Address for two weeks FLOUR AND GRAIN, box 3,245 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, a Stationery, Sheet Music and Fancy Goods Business, in a good location, on a leading avenue; business well established, and there is two years' lease of store and dwelling. Address McG. & CO., 491 (sidewalk) Washington Market.

JUST OUT.—MONTHLY PRINTED LIST OF PROPERties for sale or exchange, mailed free.
PHŒNIX REAL ESTATE AND LOAN COMPANY,
906 and 908 Third avenue and 36 Fourth avenue.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, FIRST class front Cottage; gas, hot and cold water, 16 rooms; 5 Cottages for rent or sale; Lots and Land by the acre, by J. W. MORRIS.

REAL ESTATE IN VICINITY WANTED—IN EXchange for complete Stock and Fixtures of a drug store in Brooklyn; cash value $2,000. Address B. B. P., Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR OR SIX COTTAGE HOUSES, new, in Brooklyn, E. D., for a small Farm, Lots or Personal Property. Address JOSEPH DAVISON, 453 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, ONE OF THE oldest and best ladies' and gents' dining Saloon and Restaurants in New York. Address box 160 5½ West Thirty-second street.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE TRACT OF SOUTHERN Land, well located, splendid timber, great prospective value, coal, &c.; will exchange for Farm near New York or Real Estate in New York; will pay brokers a commission; will pay difference, if any, in cash. Address SOUTHERN LAND, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER PROPERTY OR MERchandise, a Farm; also six Chicago Lots and 3,000 acres of Tennessee Land; title good; must sell. Apply to HENRY FELTMAN, 193 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES, WHEREOF PART payment would be taken in French Window Glass. Address box 5,508, Post Office.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence, to rent, furnished with stock, &c., for a year, with the view of purchasing. Address THOMAS, box 159 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WE HAVE SEVERAL CUSTOMERS FOR HOUSES, with some land, about one hour in New Jersey, at $2,000 to $5,000.
J. D. & J. H. SEIDMORE,
62 Cedar street, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—GRANT House, 45 New Bowery.—Single Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2.50 per week; Family Rooms, $1 and $2 per day. House open all night.

1.—A SUIT OF LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, NEATLY FURnished, with Board for gentleman and wife or a small genteel family; house brown stone, with modern improvements; references. Inquire at 138 East Nineteenth street, near Irving place.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS WITH PRIVATE table and attendance, at Worth House, 222 Fifth avenue, fronting on Madison square, Broadway and Fifth avenue.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, vacancy for others; terms moderate; good location, 81 East Fourth street.

$2 TO $5 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board, or light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

4 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, SECOND HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Handsome Parlor Floor, also two Rooms alone, without board, or with private table; first class private house.

5 DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE—NO. 10 EAST Twenty-eighth street, desirable second floor Room; Board if required; family small; to agreeable party terms to suit; best references required.

$6 TO $10.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain Board, with pleasant Rooms; also very desirable Rooms for families. 29 East Washington place, three blocks west of Broadway.

14TH STREET.—VERY ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, en suite or single, with first class Board, at 222 West Fourteenth street; house and location unusually desirable; references.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

27TH STREET, 122 EAST.—TWO OR THREE CONnecting rooms, separately or together, with Board. References required.

27 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor to let, with first class Board; suitable for gentleman and wife or a party of single gentlemen; reference required.

29 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR ST. MARK'S church.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.

29 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Madison square.—A Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, with Board, and every home comfort, in a private family of culture. Address.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Suite and single Rooms, suitable for gent and wife or two or three gentlemen; table first class; references exchanged.

34TH STREET 335 WEST.—A SMALL FAMILY, OWNing their house, a brown stone, will let to four gentlemen or two and their wives handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Reference required.

34TH STREET, 256 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, furnished, with or without Board, a nice front and back Room on Second Floor, and one front on Third; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A PARLOR FLOOR of three large Rooms, bathroom, closets, &c., with private table only, or without Board. Rooms for single gentlemen. References.

37 UNION SQUARE.—THE THIRD FLOOR, TWO large and two small rooms, together or separately, furnished or unfurnished; pleasantest and cheapest in the city. Board if desired.

39 WEST NINTH STREET.—SINGLY OR EN SUITE, Upper Part of best private house, newly furnished; not for housekeeping; no children; references first condition; single gentleman preferred.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives; Rooms for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—THIRD STORY front Room, with Board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

42 GROVE ST.—TO LET, WITH GOOD BOARD, A well furnished front Room, with large pantries, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, $16; also hall Room.

43 FOURTH STREET (WASHINGTON SQUARE).—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Breakfast, in private family.

43 EAST TWENTY NINTH STREET.—DESIRABLE and well furnished Rooms to let, with Board.

44 PIKE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with or without Board; good accommodations.

45 PARK AVENUE, CORNER OF THIRTY-SEVENTH street.—A few elegant Rooms, with Board, can now be secured at this handsome residence, fitted with music hall, billiard room and bowling alley.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE, THIRD DOOR ABOVE Twenty-fourth street.—Handsomely furnished Room and Board in private American family;

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE TO LET—1,226 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Seventy-first street. Apply to SHERWOOD & WALDRON, 1,201 Third avenue.

A STORE AND THREE ROOMS TO LET—LOCATED on the best part of Eighth avenue; suitable for lager beer or cigars; rent low. Inquire at 314 Eighth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

A.—STORE AND DWELLING TO RENT—ON WEST Broadway, opposite Lispenard street, and only two blocks from Broadway; low rent.
JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

A.—TO LET, BUILDINGS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS and Lofts, on a corner, exceedingly well lighted, with or without Power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A STORE TO LET.—BEEN OCCUPIED AS AN EXchange office for twenty years. Apply at Frankfort House, 202 William street.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS purposes—The first Floor of marble building 814, opposite McCreary's, 25x110.
A. EAGLESON, 58 East Fourth street.

BAKERY, ON THE WEST SIDE, TO RENT OR LEASE—at reduced rent; excellent oven; good store and fixtures; 12 rooms; sheds and stables complete; or the bakery would be let separately.
JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

CORNER STORES, WITH 12 ROOMS OVER STORES, on northeast corner of Watts and Hudson streets, to rent to a responsible tenant; capital location for business.
JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

FACTORY, WITH STEAM POWER, 413 AND 415 EAST Twenty-fifth street, three floors, 50x55 each, for two or five years; plenty of light and air and in good order.
KETCHAM & WALLACE, 318 Fourth avenue.

HARLEM.—SPLENDID CORNER STORE AND BASEment, Forty-sixth street and Second avenue, suitable for any business; five years' lease to good tenant.
BENJAMIN BROWNE, 2,240 Third avenue.

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICES TO LET.—TWO fine Offices, fronting on Broadway and John street, part of a suit, furnished; also Desk Room for a copyist, at 182 Broadway, room 4.

OFFICES AND SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET AT 25 Park place.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, of various sizes, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. F. HALL, 157 Elm street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL LIGHTED Rooms, 25x40, 25x70, 25x80, 75x38, and Basement, 25x40; steady power. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, 229 East Forty-first street.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, with steam power, on the first, second or fourth floors heated by steam; also steam elevator. METALLIC KEG COMPANY, 413 and 420 West Twenty-seventh st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—ROOM 69X40 FEET, WITH or without two to five horse power; also Room 50x20 feet (woodworkers allowed), at 62 Gannon street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, A ROOM 60x80 FEET, WITH light on four sides; will be divided to suit; desirable for woodworkers. Apply to NICHOLS & SMALL, 156 Bank st.

STORE 361 CANAL STREET; TWO SHOW WINDOWS; good rear light; fixtures and counters; one of the best business stands on the street; rent $1,500 per year. Inquire next door.

STORE 26 BEEKMAN STREET TO RENT—NEAR NEW Post office; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade; moderate rent.
JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

STORE AND CELLAR OF 146 WEST BROADWAY, near Beach street, to rent; good neighborhood for almost any kind of business.
JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

TO DENTISTS OR PHYSICIANS—AN ELEGANT SUIT of Rooms at 144 Fifth avenue, above Nineteenth street; may be secured on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE MARBLE BUILDING 24 WALKER street and First and Second Lofts (25x80) 39 West Fourth street. Rent low to responsible tenants. Apply to GEO. GUENTAL, 39 West Fourth street.

TO LET—SHOP ROOM, WITH STEAM POWER.
SMITH & BUTLER, 449 Broome street.

TO LET—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, STORE No. 4 Great Jones street, close to Broadway; 28x60; high ceiling and in good order. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., 686 Broadway.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE, SUITABLE FOR SOME small business, &c.; shop in the rear. 32 University place.

TO LET—TWO WELL LIGHTED LOFTS, 50X90, WITH Power; can be divided into small rooms if desired.
L. L. & J. T. SMITH, 133 and 135 West Twenty-fifth st.

TO LET—A LIGHT FLOOR ON JOHN STREET, CORner Pearl; nine windows front; suitable for a cigar or jewelry manufactory; rent only $450.
C. C. BRADHURST, 67 Liberty street.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME SALOON 436 SIXTH AVENUE, with adjoining (30 by 40 feet) large Victoria Hall; both splendidly and completely fitted up and furnished; well adapted for music hall, concert saloon or variety show.

TO LET—STORE AND WHOLE HOUSE 255 HUDSON street, or lease of same, and 264 for sale; Loft, 72 Duane street, to let. JAMES CAGNEY, 251 Hudson street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, TWO FLOORS, containing about 12,000 feet of floor room, with from 10 to 40 Horse Power; also a number of smaller Rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 256 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

TO RENT LOW—THE FOUR STORY STORE 291 WEST street, opposite People's Line steamboat dock; immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

TWO DESIRABLE LOTS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON East River front; two Buildings and a Stable on East and Delancey streets. For rent inquire corner East and Delancey streets, or WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., 414 Water street.

TWO DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET—ON THE FIRST floor of Park Building, 37 Park row. Apply to the janitor.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 164, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND street.—Two Stores in basement to let, about 30 feet deep, well lighted, with cellarage.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FOUR STORY EIGH STOOP, 23 IRVING PLACE, 16 rooms, well furnished and in good order, near Sixteenth street. Apply to KETCHAM & WALLACE, 318 Fourth avenue.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.—BROWN STONE Houses, fully furnished, $150 a month; unfurnished, $1,400; 3-9 Houses, all kinds.
WM. TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE AND HANDsomely furnished Houses to rent.—Two on Twenty-third street, high stoop brown stone, and others.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A VERY NEAT AND DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT furnished, on west Twenty-second street; modern conveniences, &c. Rent very moderate to a good tenant.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET, A FIRST CLASS Boarding House, furnished, consisting 30 rooms, beautifully located, half a block from depot, 45 minutes from New York; every room occupied. Address box 2,968 Post office, New York.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—A VERY DESIRABLE House for a small family, on East Eighteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Address box 5,322 Post office.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR STORY HOUSE, FURnished; has income from boarders over $200 per month; would let it to a reliable party. Address DUDLEY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,285 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE for a small family, in good neighborhood, on Bedford Hill, 226 East Fifty-first street; terms moderate. Apply on premises.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, MODERN HOUSE, ALL conveniences, first class neighborhood. 229 East Eighteenth street. Apply at the house, or TAYLOR & STEARNS, 134 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

A FOUR STORY DESIRABLE HOUSE, 147 EAST Twenty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue; 16 rooms, fine order; or for sale; possession now. Apply to KETCHAM & WALLACE, 318 Fourth avenue.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone, No. 111 East Seventy-ninth street, in fine order and location; moderate rent.
KETCHAM & WALLACE, 318 Fourth avenue.

A.—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, 14 WEST ELEVENTH street, a few doors from Broadway, three story, basement and cellar, three rooms deep; all improvements and in fine order. JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

A.—TO RENT, 16 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, four story, basement and cellar; three rooms deep, vestibule door, tiled hall, every improvement and in capital order. JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

A.—TO RENT, A LARGE AND DESIRABLE HIGH stoop House on West Twenty-first street, 25 feet wide, 16 rooms; bath, gas, range, hot and cold water in rooms, heaters, gas fixtures; rent $1,600; house in good order.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—REDUCED RENTS.—135 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH street, frame and brick Cottage.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House, with all improvements, 20 rooms, suitable for a private family or first class boarding house. 17 East Twelfth st., between Fifth av. and University place.

A.—TO RENT, THE OSBEY LITTLE HOUSE, 112 Amity st.; 11 rooms; gas, &c.; in nice order; excellent neighborhood; rent $400. 27 Gordon.
JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

A.—TO RENT, DWELLING HOUSE 34 WATTS street; 11 rooms; rent $400. Also small Dwelling, No. 8 York street; nice order; rent $300.
JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

A NICE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House on Thirty-seventh street; all improvements $1,500; call early and examine it.
MORRIS F. BAER, 250 West Thirty-fourth street.

A.—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, 18 WEST ELEVENTH street, a few doors from Broadway, three story, basement and cellar, three rooms deep; all improvements and in fine order. JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

A.—TO RENT, 16 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue, four story, basement and cellar; three rooms deep, vestibule door, tiled hall, every improvement and in capital order. JAMES PRICE, 290 Hudson street.

A.—HOUSES TO LET, IN GOOD LOCATIONS, AT reduced rents; also Stores, Parts of Houses, &c. Apply to JOHN FEITNER, 1,236 Third avenue.

HOUSE TO LET—31 WOOSTER, NEAR BROOME street. Inquire of WM. J. SUTTIE, 30 Maiden lane.

HOUSES TO LET—AT REDUCED RENTS, ON FIFTH and Lexington avenues, 23d, 24th, 28th, 29th, 40th, 126th and 127th streets and other desirable locations. Particulars of A. JOUENEAU, 425 Lispenard street, near Broadway.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A THREE STORY COUNTRY cellar and basement House, 204 East 119th street, between Second and Third avenues; all improvements; convenient to cars and steamboat; to a small family and good tenant, price $600. Apply to S. R. KENYON, 1,224 Third avenue, or to the owner, 49 East 126th street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House, cheap to a good tenant, in West Twentieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, opposite the College Grounds. Inquire of PH. LAHR, 135 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—235 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, $1,250; new Cottages, 107th street, near Boulevard, $500.
W. R. MORGAN, 12 East Washington place.

TO LET—HOUSE 114 EAST FIFTY FOURTH STREET; rent $800; or the upper or lower part will be let separately.
HOWELL & BURST, 969 Third avenue.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED TO SUIT the party, the entire House except the parlor floor, 42 East Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

TO LET OR LEASE, 331 EAST EIGHTY-THIRD Street.—House in first-rate order; gas, water, chandliers, high stoop, high basement, court-yard, grapevines, large yard, &c., &c.; rent $350.

TO LEASE—A HOUSE LOCATED BETWEEN UNION square and Fifth avenue, suitable for either a dressmaker or milliner; Furniture for sale—business already established. Address H. B. DREW, 155 Fifth avenue.

47 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and University place.—Four story high stoop brick House to let, on moderate terms. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE GERMAN FAMILY HAVE A NEATLY furnished Suit of Rooms to let, above the parlor floor, for gentlemen, without board. 105 West Twenty-first street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A HANDSOME Floor of six rooms, with all improvements, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, to gentlemen or for housekeeping. 230 West Thirty-eighth street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A private house, for housekeeping, at 24 Leroy street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING at 489 Hudson street; airy Rooms, newly painted and respectable neighborhood; water and gas.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also furnished Parlors. 19 South Fifth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at 149 West Sixteenth street.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED French Flats, for the summer months. Inquire at FABER'S pharmacy, corner Sixth avenue and Fifty-fifth street.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED FLOOR of two rooms and pantry, gas, bath; no other rooms let. Reference. Apply at 103 East Twenty-seventh st.

8 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET—TWO NEATLY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family.

17TH STREET.—ELEGANT ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen only, No. 198 East Seventeenth street, between Irving place and Union square.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Parlor Floor to rent, without board; also a single Room. References exchanged.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, without board, elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite and single, including Parlor Floor; also front Basement for a physician. Terms moderate.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Newly and elegantly furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen only, without board.

80 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEXT HOUSE TO FOURteenth street, to let to gentlemen, without board, two handsomely furnished bedrooms, bath and gas; family private; references exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PHYSICIAN'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE TO LET—In an English basement, and, if desired, a large Room on same floor; also a Parlor Room. 39 East Nineteenth street, near Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FIVE ROOMS AT 122 EAST Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Apply at 103 East Thirteenth street.
JOHN OWENS.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR OWN house, 349 East Fifty-fifth street, will let Third Floor to gentleman and wife; possession immediately. Rent moderate.

AN UNFURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN perfect order, just painted, papered, &c., in private house 313 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

AN UNFURNISHED THIRD FLOOR TO LET.—FIRST class house; perfect order; five elegant large rooms; pantries, closets, gas and water.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

FLOORS TO LET—SIX ROOMS EACH, COMPLETE, with all improvements, 1,222 and 1,224 Third avenue, near Seventy-first street. Apply to SHERWOOD & WALDRON, 1,201 Third avenue.

FIRST FLOOR, WITH KITCHEN, IN AN ENGLISH basement house; everything first class. Apply at 51 St. Mark's place.

FRENCH FLATS TO LEASE—IN THE HANDSOME new stone building 238 East Thirtieth street; gas; hot and cold water, stationary tubs, elevator, &c.
A. EAGLESON, 58 East Fourth street.

GENTEEL HEALTHY, CONVENIENT APARTMENTS to let; rent $25 per month; six rooms, water, gas, bath, kitchen, all on second story; cars pass. 529 Grand street, Williamsburg, in drug store.

HARLEM.—$18 MONTHLY, SECOND FLOOR, PRIvate house, five rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold water and tubs. Immediate possession. Apply at 136 East 113th street.

PART OF A FIRST CLASS HOUSE TO BE RENTED—To a small family. 122 East Sixty-first street, one block from Madison avenue. Terms from $1,000 to $1,400.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—HOUSE PRIVATE; GAS and water; suitable for a dressmaker or quiet family. 159 East Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE 40 WEST NINTH STREET, unfurnished, consisting of seven rooms, third and fourth floors, with hot and cold water; gas in every room; access to bath rooms and stationary tubs; moderate rent; possession immediately; neighborhood excellent.

TO LET—SIX OR EIGHT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE house in Thirty-fourth street, having all modern improvements and beautifully situated. Address W. F., box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,285 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, CONSISTING OF PARlors and Second Floor, together or separate; splendid large, airy rooms; within ten minutes' walk of ferries; privilege of bath and stationary tubs. Apply on the premises, 218 Adams street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR, IN A private brown stone house. Inquire at No. 175 East Eighty-fifth street.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, FIRST CLASS RESidence; modern improvements; gas, bath; good neighborhood; rent $45 per month. Inquire at 316 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—ON FORTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Eighth avenue, First Floor and Basement of a house laid out in flats; eleven rooms; all lighted, elevated range and all modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply on premises, 247 West Forty-ninth st.

TO LET—TO ADULTS ONLY, PARLOR FLOOR OF four rooms in private house. 117 West Forty-first street, near Reservoir square; location first class; rent $45 per month.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE Room on parlor floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; also one single Room; references exchanged.

19 UNION SQUARE.—EMBRACING 15 ROOMS, WITH water and gas fixtures, on third and fourth floors, in whole or in part. Inquire on premises.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT POMPADOUR STYLE SATIN BROcatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $35; Marie Antoinette Parlor Suit, in crimson satin, cost $300, for $200; Turkish Suit, seven pieces, two colored reps, silk tassels, made to order for $650, for $275; walnut reps Suits, $55 and $50; Carpets, 50c. per yard up; Pianofortes, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Chamber Suits, Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Table, for half cost. Residence 232 West Forty-second street, near Seventh av.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale.—Property family leaving city; superb Drawing-room Suits, Pompadour styles; covered Suits Brocatel, cost $600, for $250; one do., $150; do. $45; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $800, for $275; Mirrors, Velvet, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Ornaments, Silverware, Glassware, rosewood Etageres, Bookcase, Linen, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes en suite, style Louis XIV.; Mattresses, Bedding, Furniture, servants' apartments, at half cost. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at the lowest cash prices or weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 409 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

AT RENDALL'S OLD STAND—CARPETS, FURNiture, Bedding, cheap for cash or by weekly and monthly instalments.
C. E. CANNON & CO., 279 and 281 Hudson street, corner Canal.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN SECOND HAND FURNIture of every description constantly on hand at JAMES GRAHAM'S, 189 Third avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Furniture bought and sold.

A.—MUST BE SOLD, REGARDLESS OF COST, FOR cash—Parlor Suits, $125; sec. Suits, $40; Bedroom Suits, $60; and $70 Lots, cheap, at 261 and residence 124 West 26th st., near 6th av.

COUNTRY, COUNTRY—INSTRUCTION.—A POSITION as governess required in the country; salary not an object. 378 Hicks street, South Brooklyn.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—AN IMmense stock and low prices, at E. M. COUPERTHWAITE'S, 155 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MIRROR FOR $75, WORTH $250. Inquire at 60 Hester street, between 2 and 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE VELVET PARLOR CARPET, IN good order, about 225 yards. Call at 183 West Twenty-second street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK WALNUT CHAMber Set, a black walnut Wardrobe and other Furniture; all nearly new; for sale cheap, the whole or in lots to suit. 227 West Thirty-second street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 338 and 340 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WANTED—AN ICE-MAKING MACHINE. SELLERS will please address, with full particulars, JOHN H. NEALE, Grand Rapids, Iowa.

COAL AND WOOD.

$5.50—BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN Coal, Stove, Nutter, Egg and Furnace, $5.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds.
THOS. STOKES, Corner Third street and Tenth avenue.

PROPOSALS.

CAST IRON PIPE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the office of A. B. WARNER, President of Bayonne and Greenville Gas-light Company, 24 and 29 West street, New York, for 4,000 feet of 4-inch and 7,000 feet of 3-inch gaspipe; to be delivered at Bergen Point, N. J.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, May 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at 40 and 42 Lispenard street, New York, until 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, 1872, which place will be open for business on and after the 13th day of May, 1872, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:—

3,430 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
1,130 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches and weigh 5½ pounds.
2,150 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,260 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh six pounds.
500 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches and weigh 5½ pounds.
3,800 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
2,490 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches and weigh six pounds.
750 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches and weigh 5½ pounds.
1,100 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches and weigh eight pounds.
650 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
700 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,050 yards fancy 1st Blue Cloth.
16,305 yards saved 1st Blue Cloth.
17,615 yards saved 1st Scarlet Cloth.
3,867 3-4 Woollen Shawls, heavy, medium quality.
450 heavy Blanket Shawls.
550 single Blanket Shawls.
4,688 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, equal quantities, Nos. 20, 35 and 40, black, white, brown and blue.
650 dozen spools Cotton Thread, standard make, 200 yards, one-half 6 cord, one-half 3 cord.
237,185 yards Calico, standard prints, 64 square.
67,865 yards blue Drilling, equal to "Stark A."
41,000 yards Red Ticking, equal to "Conestoga C. C. A."
197,235 yards brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
135,200 yards Duck, equal to "Bear Duck."
25,700 yards Linsey.
21,950 yards blue Flannel, twilled.
34,300 yards red Flannel, twilled.
4,920 yards Jeans.
1,000 yards colored Drilling (for dress lining).
109 yards bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,000 yards hickory Shirting.
1,600 yards blue Denims.
17,200 yards Satinet, good quality.
296 dozen cotton Handkerchiefs.
635 dozen men's wool Socks.
428 dozen women's wool Hose.
333 dozen children's wool Hose.
20,172 red flannel Shirts.
5,420 gray flannel Shirts.
5,525 hickory Shirts.
1,100 calico Shirts.
500 woollen Hoods.
439 Balmoral Skirts.
720 Scarfs.
2,030 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
2,154 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3 cord, equal quantities Nos. 20, 35 and 40.
1,354 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
50 pounds Indigo.
644 dozen best cast steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
325 dozen best cast steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
535 dozen Axe Handles, 36 inch. No. 1.
835 dozen tinned iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
257 dozen short handle Frying Pans, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in equal quantities.
393 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
621 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
223 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10 and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10 and 12 quarts.
109 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
104 dozen Tin Coffee Pots.
273 dozen tinned iron Table Spoons.
50 dozen tinned iron Tea Spoons.
1,398 dozen Butcher Knives, 6 inch.
150 dozen Hunting Knives, 6 inch.
90 dozen Skinning Knives, 6 inch.
23 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
91 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½ inch.
35 dozen Mill Saw Files.
223 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast steel.
85 dozen Hoe Handles.
20 dozen Hatchets.
20 dozen Hand Saws.
771 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
231 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
752 dozen Sewing Awls.
494 dozen Sewing Awl Handles.
57 dozen cast steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inch.
238 dozen Coarse Combs.
74 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
25 dozen open Thimbles.
92 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
10 dozen Sheep Bells, No. 1, strapped.
300 dozen pairs Wool Cards.
151,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
95,000 Glovers' Needles.
1,430 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
200 Fox Traps, Newhouse, No. 2.
2,350 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
4,900 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
1,400 Powhatan Pipes.
1,400 Reed Stems.
300 Dutch Ovens, with lids.
3,733 Sack Coats, assorted sizes for men.
3,333 Pants, assorted sizes for men.
580 Vests, assorted sizes for men.
60 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
120 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
1,668 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
894 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
759 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
450 heavy Cassimere Caps.
7,050 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
60 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
44,450 pounds Tobacco, plug.

All the above goods must be delivered in New York, Philadelphia or Boston by the 10th day of June next.

Also the following Blankets, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:—

1,320 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,050 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
2,065 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,255 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
3,365 pairs 3-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,575 pairs 2½-point indigo-blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
260 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for, the names of the bidders to be attached to each sample.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding 25 per cent in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules, at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed and marked for shipment without extra charge for cases or boxing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President, and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:—

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 1, 1872, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney:—

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders, if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated May 1, 1872; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1872.

To Iron Manufacturers:

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Sealed proposals for four star-fastened Iron Buoys of the first class," will be received at this office until, and will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, the 30th day of April, on printed forms, which, with circulars, plans, specifications, forms of contract and any desired information, will be furnished on application by mail, or in person to
C. S. BOGGS, Naval Secretary.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

A SIXTEEN FOOT SOW BOAT—PAINTED RED, white and blue outside, and marked inside, "John Kyle, Harlem;" a reward for her recovery. Address JOHN KYLE, Harlem.

FOR SALE—A SCHOONER YACHT, 40 TONS; VERY cozy; is in her outfit in good order; will be sold low. Apply to R. C. JOHNSON, 29 and 41 Park place.

FOR SALE—CABIN SLOOP YACHT, 31 FEET LONG; complete outfit, and in perfect order; a bargain, as owner has no time to use her. To be seen foot of Fourth street, Hoboken.

THE YACHT DREADNAUGHT FOR SALE.

The schooner yacht Dreadnought, in complete order and the finest and most wealthy yacht in the world of her size, is for sale; the yacht Sybil, and ranks AI at Lloyd's for ten years; built by Poillon Brothers and has sailed but one season, 1871; she was constructed of the very best materials and in the most thorough manner for Captain S. Samuels, under his particular supervision, and with no expense spared; she is lying at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn; expect to be sold for want of use, and the owner will take real estate for her if required.

Apply for further information to
CHARLES J. FOSTER, Office of the Times.

WANTED—A LIGHT DRAUGHT SCHOONER, TO load for Texas; full return freight; business personally attended. Apply to LYLES & GILSON, 40 John st.

100 BOATS OF ALL KINDS, WOOD AND METALLIC and spoon oars, at our shops, 398 and 400 South street, and 318th street and Harlem River.
STEPHEN ROBERTS.

ASTROLOGY.

PROFESSOR LISTER, ASTROLOGER, FROM BOSton, can be consulted at 74 Lexington avenue, near Twenty-third street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

ON WEDNESDAY and every evening during the week, MR. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHARD, DUKE OF GLOSTER, (First Time in New York in Seven Years), in Cibber's version of Shakspeare's grand tragedy of RICHARD III., Which will be produced after many months of elaborate preparation.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK. MR. BOOTH as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in "THE LADY OF LYONS."

Box book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. R. FRELIGH.....Manager
LOOK AT THE ATTRACTIONS.
SUPERB DRAMAS THIS EVENING.
RAGPICKER OF PARIS.
JEAN.....Mr. W. MARDEN
TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES.....Mr. E. W. MARSTON
To conclude with the drama of the
CHARCOAL BURNER.
SUNDAY, continuation of the SACRED CONCERTS.
SATURDAY
MATINEE OF SEARCHING THE DEPTHS,
MONDAY, WOODEIGH.

BOWERY THEATRE. EXTRA NOTICE.
TO-DAY, GRAND MATINEE
of
SEARCHING THE DEPTHS,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.

STADT THEATRE. THE FARERI OPERA.
REPRESENTATIONS OF W. RICHARD,
TUESDAY, MAY 7,
LE PROPHETE,
LE PROPHETE,
LE PROPHETE,
LE PROPHETE,
LE PROPHETE,
LE PROPHETE,
LE PROPHETE,
NO PERFORMANCE SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, MAY 5.
THE LAST
of the
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS!
*** FAREWELL OF THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND ***
The occasion will otherwise be made interesting by being that of the first appearance in concert of
RICHARD,
the great tenor,
COURT SINGER OF THE KING OF SAXONY.
Of his debut in Grand opera this week the NEW YORK HERALD says:—RICHARD achieved a success scarcely inferior to that of WACHTEL. In an artistic point of view we think his success in some respects greater than that of his renowned predecessor!
The Concert will be the closing one of the season, and in consideration of the event the programme will be of singular magnitude and excellence, embracing selections from all the most popular
ITALIAN, GERMAN AND ENGLISH GRAND OPERAS!
*** Seats can be secured TO-DAY at the Box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and all the principal hotels. TO MORROW SUNDAY MORNING, THE BOX OFFICE WILL BE OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Sixth Concert, Saturday evening, May 4, 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Vocalist.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Pian

CINCINNATI

Close of the Liberal Republican Convention Yesterday.

The Sage of Chappaqua Nominated for President on the Sixth Ballot.

GRATZ BROWN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Mutual Destruction of Davis and Trumbull.

Close Race Between the Respectable Adams and the Philosophic Greeley.

TROUBLE ALREADY IN THE AIR

Ohio Indignantly Rejects the Ticket.

THE FREE TRADERS FURIOUS

A Platform of Compromises with a Preamble of Catchpenny Commonplaces.

Editorial Support of Our Later Franklin.

A MEDLEY OF OPINIONS.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

Mr. Greeley's nomination affects people here thus:—The old free traders are outraged. Southern democrats are delighted. Old whigs are mollified. The Irish are tickled. The Germans are cold and complaining, saying in a suggesting way, too much water in mine. On the whole, the nomination discourages the intellectual men, the agitators and brains of the movement. It pacifies conservatives and people who want sentiment and quaint character in the canvas. The Southern democrats will fight desperately to compel the democratic party to support and endorse it. The New York moneyed democracy will struggle to "pooh-pooh" it. In much of the trans-Mississippi region, in the Northwest, it will do as well as any ticket. In Northern New England, particularly in Vermont, it will create enthusiasm, and in the Middle States it will go popularly and with a rush. The State of Ohio is most disturbed about it.

OHIO SECEDES.

That State this afternoon, in a tumultous meeting, headed by the two Brinkerhoffs, repudiated the choice, denounced Geeeley as an imbecile and Brown as a swindler and a sell. The Brinkerhoffs, however, live in the same town John Sherman, and talk Grant with suspicious magnanimity.

PROSPECTS OF THE TICKET.

It will take several days to ascertain the position. In my judgment the nomination can be made to carry Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Vermont and every State of the border and South.

DAVIS DEAD.

Davis men keep up hopes of a democratic nomination for Davis. If that justice has any pride of character he will not tempt fortune twice. He showed no strength here. The press and the controlling influences of the country spewed him out. If the democratic party try him it will be beaten. Trumbull was beaten by the stupidity of the Illinois men and the homicidal inconsequentiality of the Davis movement. Davis is denounced on all sides as a fraud. He slew his fellow citizen Trumbull, and yet polled not enough votes to dignify himself. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania and the South, together with the Missouri combination, made Greeley the candidate.

THE SOUTH FOR GREELEY.

The South was for Greeley from the first. New York was for him from State pride. Pennsylvania was for him in order not to alarm tariff interest and give it to Grant. Greeley, to succeed, ought to say something speedily and kindly for the free traders, who are not yet in open rebellion to the ticket, but very much hurt. He must say some generous words to these—must endeavor to think of them liberally, for they are the soul of the movement and can yet be recovered to it.

OPINIONS OF GREELEY.

Here are some opinions. Gratz Brown says Greeley is the chivalrous spirit of the place. To write three columns a day six days in the week and be so little of a fool is statesmanship. Judge Brinkerhoff says Greeley is a nuisance in the way of all reformers; he is not a man of reason, and only has a smattering of odds and ends of things; the country is not safe with him; Grant is a failure, but we can trust him." Colonel W. Grosvenor, of Missouri, says, "We are discouraged." Carl Schurz says he has received by telegraph protests from everywhere this afternoon, and that the Germans do not like it. He adds, "I retire to sleep if I can; perchance to dream." Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, says, "In our State we can easily make a combination with the democrats and carry the State from Greeley. Carl Schurz says, "I have no discouragement, and come into the Convention and by the Convention I will abide." Horace White says, "I am not feeling well and will try to feel better over our affair to-morrow." David A. Wells says, "The cause of free trade is set back twenty years; I will go to Europe and do nothing to help Grant; how can I be happy?" Edward Atkinson says, "I want to go fishing; I am sold out; protection, like a victorious nightmare, rides all." J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, says, "Greeley is the most popular man in the United States; he will carry Iowa." Mr. Jayne, brother-in-law of Senator Trumbull, says, "The ticket is the choice of the Convention; let none be discouraged." Wash. H. Lamon says, "I am for the ticket personally; I am beaten, but I can't be wheeled in for Grant." Long John Wentworth says, "It's first class; the prairies will be on fire to-night everywhere for Uncle Horace." Frank Sterns, of Richmond, says, "It is a noble ticket, and will sweep Virginia and all the South, rebel or negro; it means peace." Colonel McClure says, "We still have to make a big fight in Pennsylvania, but we can win with these men." Mr. Dorshcimer, a leading free trader, of New York, says:—"I voted for Greeley every time. He will be next President." Secretary D. Floyd, of the Free Trade League, says:—"Wait till to-morrow; you will hear the funeral guns of this Convention." Judge Casey, of Washington city, says:—"It is a noble ticket. Never fear."

Everybody agrees that the Presidency of Carl Schurz, the Secretaryship of Mr. McLane, of Indiana, and the platform, were admirable.

EDITORIAL SUPPORT.

A meeting of editors was held this evening, representing the whole strength of the liberal republican press. Reid, Bowles, Halstead, Hyde, Watterson, White and others were present. They resolved to support Greeley through thick and thin. This news lifts up the heart of the liberals and at midnight there is general good feeling and even enthusiasm. I saw Gratz Brown receive a despatch from Greeley, announcing Greeley's acceptance. Brown heard it read quietly and then said it was just like Uncle Horace. Brown just escaped political death to-day by the success of his combination.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 3, 1872.

The Convention was called to order at ten minutes past ten o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The CHAIR stated that the statement in a morning paper pretending to give a despatch from him (Mr. Schurz) to a candidate was utterly untrue.

Mr. GILKESON, of Missouri, offered a resolution that when the Convention reaches the point of balloting for candidates there shall be no formal presentation of candidates, but that the Convention proceed to vote.

Mr. DEXTER, of Illinois, sustained the proposition. He said he wanted to proceed to business and avoid more personal eulogies.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Horace White, from the Committee on Platform, reported an address and a set of resolutions which had been unanimously adopted by the committee. The address read as follows:—

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and has usurped powers not granted by the constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of the citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the administration, assuming to be the republican party and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency. They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war to use them for their own advantage. They have resorted to arbitrary measures, in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people, by restoring to them those rights the enjoyment of which is indispensable for a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to insure a patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation) by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive power and patronage unworthy of republican freemen. They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism; to stifle the moral sense of the people and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority, for selfish ends, by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people and should be employed only in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions:—

We, the liberal republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:—

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the civil service as are of the most pressing necessities of the hour: that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered; the pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and too acts of our country shall never detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendly relations of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations. HORACE WHITE,

Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

G. P. THOMPSON, Secretary.

A voice then cried out, "Three cheers for the second declaration of independence." Great cries of "Question" overwhelmed the few who tried to get the floor to speak.

The Chair put the question. The report was unanimously adopted, with loud and continued cheering.

The next order of business was stated by the Chair to be the nomination of candidates for the Presidency, without the formal presentation of candidates. The roll of States is as follows:—

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The result of the first ballot was as follows:—

Alabama—Trumbull, 3; Davis, 2; Greeley, 7; Brown, 6. Arkansas—Adams, 1; Trumbull, 1; Brown, 1. California—Davis, 6; Brown, 1. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Adams, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Adams, 2; Trumbull, 22; Davis, 2; Greeley, 4; Brown, 12. Illinois—Trumbull, 21; Davis, 21. Indiana—Adams, 8; Trumbull, 14; Davis, 6. Iowa—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 2; Greeley, 7; Brown, 4. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 16; Greeley, 2; Brown, 6. Louisiana—Adams, 4; Trumbull, 3; Greeley, 2. Maine—Adams, 14. Maryland—Adams, 2; Trumbull, 1; Davis, 13. Massachusetts—Adams, 22; Trumbull, 4. Michigan—Adams, 15; Greeley, 4. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Adams, 4; Trumbull, 4; Davis, 2; Greeley, 6. Missouri—Trumbull, 3; Brown, 30; Nebraska—Trumbull, 3; Greeley, 2; Brown, 1. Nevada—Brown, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Adams, 5; Greeley, 5; Brown 7. New York—Adams, 2; Greeley, 66. North Carolina—Davis, 12½; Greeley, 5. Ohio—Adams, 44. Oregon—Brown, 6. Pennsylvania—Curtin, 56. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 12. Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 10; Greeley, 1. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 3. Vermont—Greeley, 7; Adams, 1. Virginia—Greeley, 4; Adams, 1; Trumbull, 16; Davis, 1. West Virginia—Adams, 2; Greeley, 6; Davis, 1; Trumbull, 1. Wisconsin—Adams, 20.

The footing at the close of the fourth ballot was:—

Adams	279	Davis	51
Greeley	251	Brown	2
Trumbull	141		

THE FIFTH BALLOT.

The fifth ballot was then taken as follows:—

Alabama—Greeley, 18. Arkansas—Greeley, 10; Adams, 2. California—Greeley, 12. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Adams, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Greeley, 18; Adams, 2; Brown, 2. Illinois—Trumbull, 21; Davis, 21. Indiana—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 7; Greeley, 10. Iowa—Adams, 16; Greeley, 6. Kansas—Adams, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 19; Greeley, 5. Louisiana—Trumbull, 3; Adams, 5; Greeley, 3. Maine—Adams, 14. Maryland—Adams, 12; Trumbull, 1. Massachusetts—Adams, 22. Michigan—Adams, 14; Greeley, 4. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Greeley, 18; Adams, 4; Trumbull, 3. Missouri—Trumbull, 3; Brown, 30. Nebraska—Greeley, 2; Adams, 1. Nevada—Brown, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Greeley, 13; Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 62; Adams, 5; Trumbull, 1. North Carolina—Greeley 3; Trumbull, 17. Ohio—Adams, 42; Greeley, 2. Oregon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 5; Adams, 32; Greeley, 17. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 12. Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 10; Greeley, 1. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 3. Vermont—Greeley, 7; Adams, 1. Virginia—Greeley, 4; Adams, 1; Trumbull, 16; Davis, 1. West Virginia—Adams, 2; Greeley, 6; Davis, 1; Trumbull, 1. Wisconsin—Adams, 20.

The footing at the close of the fourth ballot was:—

Adams	279	Davis	51
Greeley	251	Brown	2
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The CHAIR declared the following the result of the poll at the close of the sixth ballot:—

Adams	324	Davis	6
Greeley	332	Chase	32
Trumbull	19	Palmer	1

CHANGES IN THE WINNING BALLOT.

Before the vote was formally announced Minnesota changed nine from Trumbull to Greeley. Various States changed their votes. A scene of great confusion and noise followed.

Mr. McClure changed Pennsylvania to 50 for Greeley and 6 for Davis. (Great cheers.) Indiana changed to 27 for Adams. A stampede of changes to Greeley here occurred, and the noise and confusion that followed was very great.

Illinois changed solid to Greeley except one delegate, who insisted that his vote should stand for Trumbull.

The CHAIR finally announced the whole vote as 714; necessary to a choice, 358. Adams had 157; Greeley 482.

Mr. GASEMENT moved to make the nomination unanimous, but it was declared lost, as there were many nays before the vote was announced.

The CHAIR stated that the Secretary said it was impossible to read the vote by States, so the clerks would only note the many changes which had occurred without recording the States in which they occurred.

Mr. COCHRANE inquired if Mr. Greeley had a majority.

The CHAIR said yes, and therefore was nominated as the candidate for the Presidency by this Convention.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

On motion it was ordered to proceed to the nomination of a Vice President immediately.

The roll was called as follows:—

Alabama—B. Gratz Brown, 18. Arkansas—Brown, 12. California—Brown, 12. Delaware—Albert Torbert, of Delaware, 12. Florida—Brown, 6.

Here the Illinois and New York delegations retired for consultation, and the roll call was temporarily suspended.

On recalling the roll Delaware voted for Trumbull.

A delegate inquired whether Mr. Trumbull was a candidate for Vice President, and if he would accept.

Governor KOERNER, on behalf of Mr. Trumbull, replied that the latter would accept under no circumstances.

An Iowa delegate nominated J. D. Cox, the man who was too pure to stay in the stink-hole of Washington.

Georgia gave Brown 22. Illinois offered Cassius M. Clay 21 votes.

Mr. Clay declined to be considered a candidate, and urged his friends to vote for Mr. Brown.

Illinois then gave Brown 42; Indiana—George W. Julian 28. Kansas—Brown 8. Kentucky voted for Clay, but the latter as chairman insisted on casting 23 votes for Brown.

Louisiana—Brown, 14. Maine—Julian, 14. Maryland—Trumbull, 15; Brown, 1. Massachusetts—Julian, 22; Trumbull, 2. Michigan—Governor Walker, of Virginia, 3; Julian, 3; Brown, 7; Cox, of Ohio, 7; Walker, 2; Julian, 1; Trumbull, 1; Senator Tipton, 2. Mississippi—Brown, 16. Missouri—Brown, 28. Nebraska—Tipton, 6. Nevada—Brown, 6. New Hampshire—Brown, 8. New Jersey—Brown, 3; Julian, 1; Cox, 2; Trumbull, 1; Scovell, 12. New York—Brown, 53; Trumbull, 31; Julian, 2; Walker, 1; Clay, 1. North Carolina—Trumbull, 8; Walker, 12. Ohio—Brown, 2; Trumbull, 40; Julian, 2. Oregon—Brown, 6. Pennsylvania—Cox, 1; Julian, 2; Brown, 2; Walker, 22. South Carolina—Walker, 14. Tennessee—Brown, 2; Trumbull, 20. Texas—Trumbull, 16. Vermont—Trumbull, 4; Brown, 3; Julian, 1. Virginia—Walker, 22. West Virginia—Trumbull, 10. Wisconsin—Clay, 20.

Mr. BURNETT, of Ohio, announced that Mr. Cox's name was not before this Convention.

The total vote was announced—702; necessary to a choice, 352. Brown received 237, Trumbull 158, Julian 134½, Walker 84½, Tipton 8, Cox 23, Clay 24, Scovell 12. No result.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT AT UNANIMITY.

Mr. HICKMAN (Penn.) moved that Mr. Brown be nominated by acclamation.

Cries of No! No!

The motion was withdrawn.

Governor KOERNER (Ill.) renewed the statement that he was instructed to say on behalf of Mr. Trumbull that the latter would not accept the nomination. As doubts have been expressed, we have telegraphed to him, and here is his reply, positively declining.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The roll was then called the second time, with the following result:—

Alabama—Brown, 18. Arkansas—Brown, 12. California—Brown, 12. Connecticut—Julian, 10; Brown, 1. Florida—Brown, 6. Georgia—Brown, 22. Illinois—Julian, 28; Walker, 4. Indiana—Julian, 28. Iowa—Julian, 15; Palmer, 1; Brown, 8. Kansas—Julian, 1; Brown, 9. Kentucky—Brown, 23. Louisiana—Brown, 14. Maine—Julian, 14. Maryland—Brown, 15; Walker, 1. Massachusetts—Walker, 4; Julian, 22. Michigan—Brown, 22. Minnesota—Walker, 9; Brown, 1; Mississippi—Brown, 16. Missouri—Brown, 23. Nebraska—Brown, 2; Tipton, 3; Julian, 1. Nevada—Brown, 6. New Hampshire—Brown, 8. New Jersey—Brown, 17; Julian, 1. New York—Walker, 3; Julian, 3; Palmer, 1; Brown, 62. North Carolina—Brown, 10; Walker, 10. Ohio—Brown, 14; Julian, 30. Oregon—Brown, 6. Pennsylvania—Walker, 23; Brown, 20; Julian, 10. South Carolina—Brown, 22; Julian, 2. Tennessee—Julian, 1; Palmer, 6; Brown, 13. Texas—Brown, 16. Vermont—Brown, 3; Julian, 1. Virginia—Walker, 12. West Virginia—Julian, 10. Wisconsin—Brown, 15; Julian, 5.

An Illinois delegate withdrew the name of Governor Palmer, who would accept under no circumstances.

Illinois then changed her vote to Julian, 21; Brown, 21.

The vote was announced as follows:—Whole number of votes, 657; necessary to a choice, 349. Brown received 485, Julian, 175; Walker, 75; Tipton, 3; Palmer, 8.

Brown was declared the nominee.

A motion was made to make the vote unanimous. Carried, though there were some dissenting votes.

Mr. COCHRANE moved that the President and First Vice President of the Convention be a committee to announce to the candidates their nomination.

FINALE.

A resolution of thanks to Cincinnati for her hospitality was moved and carried.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the Convention was adopted.

The roll of the States was called for members of the National Executive Committee, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*, and the delegates rapidly left the hall.

After loud cheers for the successful candidates, given with great enthusiasm, followed by cheers for Schurz, for Cincinnati and the committee of arrangements, which were given with equal cordiality, earnestness and good will, in response to vehement calls for a speech Senator SCHURZ said:—My fellow citizens—This Convention has overwhelmed me with kindness, and I have especially to thank them for the indulgence with which they have borne with me, while I was endeavoring to the best of my ability to conduct with fairness and impartiality the deliberations of this large, and, let us confess, a little unruly, body. (Laughter.) We have now accomplished our work. Our duty it will be now to proclaim to all the land the principles we have embodied in our platform, and go forward and solicit, with all the entreaties which our mind and hearts are capable of making, the support of the people of the United States for the candidates we have nominated. I have already done so much speaking in this Convention, and, maybe, I may have to do so much during the impending campaign, that you will certainly bear with me if I close my speech in the same manner in which I closed my first—then by seconding the motion to adjourn and now by declaring the Liberal Republican Convention adjourned *sine die*. (Cheers and applause.)

Calls were made for a few words from Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, who said:—If my physical health would allow me to talk to you it would afford me great gratification. I am, however, and have been for some time past, an invalid. I have retired from politics, and truly would not have been here at all had it not been for this liberal republican movement, which I could not possibly stay away from. (Applause.) I am in it and of it, and shall go with it to the end if I can gather up my health, which I think will be greatly invigorated by what we have done. I hope, by and bye, to be able to help your cause. (Loud applause, and calls for Palmer and Tilton, neither of whom, however, appeared.)

A delegate said he thought the Convention ought not to adjourn without tendering their thanks to the proprietors of *Harper's Weekly* for having done so much in giving popularity to their cause through the caricatures of Thomas Nast. (Loud laughter.)

The vast concourse had by this time greatly diminished, and the more enthusiastic portion, who had till now lingered about the platform, gradually withdrew, and thus ended an inaugural meeting of magnitude, interest and import.

MR. GREELEY'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

The following telegram from Mr. Greeley was received here after he had been informed of his nomination:—

NEW YORK, May 3, 1872.

WHITELAW REID:—Please tender my grateful acknowledgements to the members of the Convention for the generous confidence they have shown me, and assure them I shall endeavor to deserve it.

HORACE GREELEY.

ADDRESS OF THE IRISH REFORM LEAGUE.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

The National Committee of the Irish-American Reform League has issued the following address to the Irish-American voters of the United States:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—A popular convention of American citizens assembled in this city, has to-day placed before the country a declaration of principles intended to be corrective of the extraordinary condition of affairs now existing under the administration of President Grant. Despite the untiring efforts of interested representatives of the British aristocracy and British precedence in America to foist upon the Convention and force upon the people a candidate whose personal and political antecedents give strong reasons for the belief that our government would, under his management, be transferred wholly, as it is now partially, into a British foreign agency; despite the atrocious attempt of politicians to alienate and divide the votes of the American citizens into classes or nativities and to create jealous and dangerous rivalries between American citizens of German birth and American citizens of Irish birth by cajoling and flattering the one and by insulting and denouncing the other. The Convention, with a unanimity unprecedented in popular spontaneous uprising, curbed the aspirations of British sycophancy—declared the equality of all men before the law, and united native and naturalized citizens, whether of German, Irish, French, Italian or Chinese extraction by the nomination of Hon. Horace Greeley for President as the choice of the American people, North, South, East and West, and of every nativity, creed and State. Even as we address these words to you the glad tidings have taken lightning wings and have found a sympathetic response in every American heart. The National Committee of the Irish-American Reform League have been in session here from the organization of the Convention to its close, regularly watching the movements of men and parties, earnestly hoping for the failure of the machinations of our ancient foe and for the full and free expression by the Convention of the popular will. This hope has been gratified and we most earnestly congratulate the country on the cordial reciprocity of feeling exhibited between the delegates and those whom they represent. This body, therefore, in behalf of the Irish American Reform League, at once adopted a resolution endorsing the nomination of Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and of Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President. It is unnecessary to inform any portion of the American people who Mr. Greeley is. All know his career and every one of Irish birth and descent has peculiar reasons for knowing it. Ingratitude is not a characteristic of the Irish people. Our duty is as plain as it is pleasant. The committee will not presume to dictate or demand any particular line of action in behalf of any portion of the Irish people. We feel assured that we do not misrepresent the Irish sentiment of the United States when we say that we have the utmost confidence in the strong love of the Irish people for Horace Greeley. To such as possess this great personal regard for our candidate for Presidency we take the liberty of suggesting the immediate organization of Greeley clubs or leagues in every town and hamlet, in every ward, city and county, and that efficient State committees be formed for the more general direction of and co-operation in the good work. Then organize, and our watchword be "Greeley and Victory!"

Signed in behalf of the committee,

JAMES J. ROGERS,
Chairman, New York.
JOHN McCAFFERTY,
Secretary, Missouri.

The following resolution was read and adopted:—

Whereas this committee has heard with feelings of great joy the intelligence of the nomination by the Liberal Republican National Convention of Horace Greeley, of New York, for President of the United States, and Mr. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President, therefore

Be it resolved, That we, the National Committee of the Irish American Reform League, in behalf of the organization which we represent throughout the United States, do hereby most cordially endorse and ratify said nomination, and pledge our entire support thereto.

Signed in behalf of the Committee.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Chairman.
JOHN McCAFFERTY, Secretary.

THE PRESS ON THE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

The following double-leaded editorial in the *Commercial* this morning has attracted most marked attention, as reflecting the judgment of the real leaders of the liberal republican movement. The *Commercial* heads the article with the question, "Shall the ticket be Greeley and Brown or Adams and Trumbull?" and then says:—

If we may assume that the Liberal Convention will survive the pangs to which it is subjected and pass safely through the trials incident to the adoption of a platform touching the tariff, the question will, in our judgment, arise speedily whether the ticket shall be Greeley for President, with Gratz Brown for Vice President, or Charles Francis Adams for President, with Lyman Trumbull for Vice President. Let us survey the field and see whether this is not the state of the case. The great combination which was made to carry this Convention for Davis and Curtin has been smashed. The job was overdone, and when exposed and denounced its success became impossible. When Carl Schurz, moved by considerations above those of personal friendship or local association, declined to use his great influence to promote the ambition of Gratz Brown to take the first place on the ticket there was no use in talking any more about Mr. Brown and that place, and the Illinois candidates threw each other out of the fight. We regard it entirely certain, therefore, that either Adams or Greeley will be the nominee for the first office, and the result may depend on the combinations formed as to the second place on the ticket. Greeley's friends have held New York with tenacious grasp, overbearing the wishes of a large majority, and while they have a hold on Pennsylvania, they are alarmed about the latent strength of Adams in that State. In the extreme South Greeley is strong, and in the States across the Ohio, where he is not the real favorite, there has been a desperate struggle to secure for him a complimentary vote or two, the presumption of the managers being that everything depends on the strength shown at first, and in this he has been specially assisted by Brown's Kentucky friends. Our readers may have forgotten that some of the earliest and most significant of Greeley's letters committing himself to opposition to Grant appeared in country papers in Missouri. In one of these, published in the *Canassian*, Mr. Greeley referred in most flattering terms to Governor Brown, and, if we are not mistaken, urged the Presidency for him, or words to that effect. Last night B. Gratz Brown and a member or two of the Blair family arrived in the city. They came on the pretext that there was trouble in the Missouri delegation—such that their presence was required; and it was carefully given out that there was a combination looking to the nomination of Trumbull, and that Brown and Blair were called here to work it up. The true explanation is that the gentlemen whose late distinguished arrival we celebrate are to turn over Brown's strength to Greeley, and with the aid of the South to nominate him, Brown consenting to take the second place. Of course it was necessary that the Blairs should show their hands in this Convention, and these are their cards. If we may be permitted to change the figure at once, this is the Blair bombshell. We need not tell those who have been intelligently attentive to the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention that the Greeley and Brown coalition is formidable. It is so strong that we can think of but one combination that will certainly beat it, and that is Adams and Trumbull. To us it seems perfectly clear that Adams is the man for the first place; that there is no other man whose candidacy would give the liberal cause the height of tone and breadth of movement that would be imparted by Adams. If we can associate with him Lyman Trumbull the ticket would be invincible. The question has been whether Trumbull would take the second place. He might consider it a sacrifice, but we believe he would cheerfully make it; and, in our judgment, there is no time to be lost in giving practical effect to the alliance of the names of Adams and Trumbull. This morning the Greeley protectionists propose to attack the resolution about federal taxation in the platform, though it is very mild, indeed, in order to prepare the way to yield gracefully, provided Mr. Greeley is nominated. They wish to place themselves in a position of conceding something to platform that they may demand concessions as to ticket. After a sharp struggle and show of magnanimity comes the moment to ballot for candidate for President and at the strength of Brown to that of Greeley, giving the latter the nomination for the Presidency and the second place to Brown. This is a scheme that hangs well together geographically and personally, and it will succeed if not met promptly, with Adams and Trumbull together.

The Age on the Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1872.

The *Age* to-morrow will contain the following:—

The significance of the nomination of Greeley is that there is a strong desire for the restoration of free civil government and a true and cordial union of the States. Without deprecating in any degree either of the two candidates who are already before the country, we think the democracy of Pennsylvania will desire to bring into the field a statesman who will secure the confidence and deserve the support of all whose aim is to restore free civil government and purify the administration of it. The name of Chief Justice Thompson is one whom the democracy would support with enthusiasm, and whom the really sincere friends of reform would prefer to either Grant or Greeley.

The article concludes as follows:—"We have not cherished a doubt that the democratic Convention would in due time place a candidate in the field. Let him be one to meet the requirements of the times."

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1872.

The *Patriot* of to-morrow will have a leader on the Convention, of which the following is the closing portion:—

The Democratic National Committee will meet in New York on Wednesday next to determine upon the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention. This committee will be composed of the wisest, ablest, best and most patriotic men of the party from all States and sections of the country and will authoritatively speak the wish of the great democratic heart. Its first duty will be to present to the people such candidates as will command the respect and secure the support of the good and true men of the country and rally to the standard they bear, the great body of those who regard the promotion of the best interests of the nation as the paramount duty of the patriotic citizen."

THE FEELING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

How the News was Received in the South—General Enthusiasm.

RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1872.

The announcement that Greeley and Brown were nominated at Cincinnati to-day was received quietly and generally as if it was what was expected. There was no enthusiastic demonstration, and not a few wry faces; but the nominations were for the most part acquiesced in, much after the fashion of having two hard pills that must be swallowed. Nearly every anti-Grant man on the streets said the ticket was a good one, and, perhaps, the most popular that could have been nominated, and if the Northern democracy can stand it, the Southern people will vote for it solidly. Some of the old fossil secessionists utterly repudiate Greeley, as the original free soiler, abolitionist, friend of John Brown and chief author of all the woes and calamities of the South, to whom Grant or any one else is preferable. Among these is the Hon. Raleigh T. Daniel, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, who is now an advocate of the calling of a National Convention of that party and the nomination of a ticket that may be successful in view of the division in the republican ranks. Quite a number will support this view of the case, but they are in the minority and generally without great influence. The newspapers of to-morrow will all endorse the Cincinnati nominations, the *Dispatch* moderately, but meaningly, the *Whig* enthusiastically, and the *Enquirer*, the organ of the democracy, will speak as follows:—"The Cincinnati Convention has done its work well. It has presented the very strongest ticket to the country that could have been selected. Greeley and Brown are both acceptable to the people of the South, and if they have to decide between this ticket and another four years' trial of Grant and his bayonet rule there will not be much hesitancy as to which horn of the dilemma they will take." The Grant republicans regard the ticket as a weak one, owing to Greeley, and allege they will stand unflinchingly by their present party.

Diversity of Opinion in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1872.

The news of the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention received here considerable surprise, and is variously commented upon on 'Change, in the hotels and other places of public congregation. It is very generally remarked that the nomination was a singular one, but there were various opinions as to its strength, some alleging Greeley's personal popularity with the people, particularly in the South, would be a strong element of success, while others declared that the democrats would not support him anywhere. The *Journal* calls the ticket a contemptible one, and says it is the result of a dishonorable trade between protectionists and free traders.

The *Post* says:—A more farcical result of an attempt to harmonize the democracy, revenue reformers and Germans it would be hard to imagine. To dose the democracy with abolitionism, the revenue reformers with protection and Germans with temperance, and then ask them to embrace a physician, is a comical picture.

The New Hampshire Democrats Will Probably Support the Cincinnati Nominations.

CONCORD, N. H., May 3, 1872.

The Democratic State Committee held a meeting here this evening, Hon. John P. Sinclair, of Littleton, Chairman, presiding. Mr. William Burns, of Lancaster, was appointed member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, in place of Mr. Harry Bingham, of Lancaster, who is unable to attend the meeting of the committee in New York next Wednesday. No official action was taken in regard to the result of the Cincinnati Convention. The nominations were unexpected to both parties. The leaders of the republican party concede that the nomination of Greeley is a strong one, but that its strength will depend upon the action of the democratic party, a large portion of whom, they feel confident, will not endorse the ticket. The democrats think that the nomination must be disastrous to the Grant tic

THE NOMINATIONS.

Public Sentiment on the Candidates and Their Prospects.

Greeley and Brown in High Favor.

Outburst of Enthusiasm Among the Germans and Irish.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WALL STREET.

The Doctor at the Union League Club—The "Blockheads" Not Enthusiastic—Scenes and Incidents of the Day—The Talk About the City Hall and at the Hotels and Clubs.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

This city has so long been the stronghold of democracy, it is very natural that the nomination of a republican candidate for President would not be the source of much popular enthusiasm, even though that candidate was an anti-administration man, and one of our best known and most popular citizens. The nomination of Horace Greeley was anticipated too, to a greater or less extent by all classes and by politicians of every shade and stripe. The announcement, then, as displayed on the bulletin boards of the HERALD at a few minutes past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, drew a crowd hardly more noticeable in point of numbers than that which may be seen gathered about in the same place at a similar hour any day of the year. In point of fact, the news of the discovery and rescue of Dr. Livingstone by the HERALD Expedition, published the day previous, probably attracted as great and universal attention. Newsboys on each occasion tried to stimulate the excitement by every means in their power; and, considering journalism honored by both events, and that in some manner the glory was reflected upon them and became personal, they fairly outdid any effort made since the war in the way of demoniac and persistent yelling. There was very little outspoken comments of any kind. Gentlemen in the edge of the crowd made remarks expressive of approval or disapproval, or said, "Good gracious!" or "I told you so," but they did it quietly aside, and to friends who accompanied them, or whom they chanced to meet in the crowd. Many journalists were seen about Printing House square, and nearly all of them, without regard to party preferences, appeared really elated. At half-past two o'clock the rumor prevailed that Greeley was expected to speak from a half raised window overlooking the Franklin statue, and numbers who went "round the corner" to hear him were disappointed to find no unusual number of persons in the vicinity. Two or three reporters leaning against the railing of the statue were mildly expressing disgust at the conduct of a brother journalist who refused to furnish an item on the prevailing sensation, or to tell them what he knew about it. Evidently, judging from the expression on their faces the man, who, but a few moments before had awakened a powerful professional enthusiasm, had been boiled down to the consistency of a fossil.

IN WALL STREET

the excitement was probably greater than in any other portion of the city. At half-past two o'clock the rumor, prevalent in Park row and Broadway, that Greeley was about to address the crowd had become exaggerated to such an extent that it was believed thousands of persons were listening to a speech from the Philosopher of Chappaqua, and many enthusiastic persons who claimed to have been listeners to the earlier portion of the address quoted from it at length, amid tumultuous laughter. The burden of these reputed extracts was something in regard to "irrigation," "an axe," "$800" and a "farm out West." In Pine street a knot of persons, principally members of the Chamber of Commerce were listening to a young gentleman, head of an importing house in Walker street, who was holding forth on the advantages in a change of administration. It seemed the Custom House officials had caused him great annoyance in changing suddenly an arrangement by which certain goods imported by him were, for convenience in getting the proper duty on their cost, rated at a higher than real value, and counted at a less than actual quantity. The arrangement had been in force for years, and was well understood by old officials. New men recently entering the Naval offices had, he claimed, availed themselves of the apparent inconsistency of the invoices to cause him trouble and loss. He would not pay them for doing him simple justice, and was only a day or two since forced to appeal to Washington. Now, he said, I am in favor of free trade and have no sympathy with protectionists, but I want, and the merchants of the city need, fair play in the Custom House. None of us will submit to blackmailing or extortion and I would infinitely prefer Greeley with protection to American manufacturers to an administration with no protection to any one. (Cries of "Hear! hear!") Merchants gathered about were evidently of the same opinion as that enunciated above, and at once each began to relate the special grievances from which he and his house suffered.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel a party of gentlemen, among whom were several well-known in diplomatic circles in Washington, were listening attentively to the remarks of an ex-United States Minister and well known historian. This gentleman claimed to represent the feeling in foreign and Southern political circles, more strongly than that in this city. He said:—I have found the news of Greeley's nomination greeted with the greatest warmth by even the extreme Southern men and extreme Northern democrats. Among Southern gentlemen there was but one view and one feeling, that Greeley could and would more effectually blend

THE WHOLE SOUTHERN VOTE

white and colored, than any other man that could have been put in nomination. Among Northern extreme democrats there seemed to be no dissenting voice, because they, like extreme Southern men, seem to be inspired by a common feeling—to have once more a common country, whose government should be administered in so broad and liberal a spirit that we could everywhere feel that the old difficulties were over; that the old bitterness had been laid aside; that the old memories of better days had returned again, and that the old souvenirs of recent sorrows had passed away. And moreover, gentlemen, I am fully persuaded that the gentlemen I have conversed with, particularly after the news was received to-day, were not only expressing disinterested sentiments, but that they were capable of

PASSING JUDGMENT

each in his own sphere and territory, on the great and unexpected event that has occurred at Cincinnati. True, sir, each one of these persons may, like myself, have entertained some qualifying views about the candidates, certain things being considered—as, for instance, the quarrels that Mr. Greeley may have had with his own party—and, further, extra views that may have been offensive at times to the whole South, and so often antagonistic to the whole policy of the national democracy. But these objections seem to have lost their force, and the broad spirit of amnesty and toleration—of a firmer Union on a firmer basis—of a higher grade of personal honor and integrity—was better exemplified in Greeley than in anybody else in that great mob of a convention. Therefore there was a prevailing impression and a pretty strong prophecy that the parties I have spoken of, representing extremists, were more likely to represent doubtful elements in this canvass than ordinary politicians. But, sir (turning to the HERALD reporter, who was observed taking notes), while these decisive points in the campaign thus made by these extremists are worthy of great consideration,

THERE IS ANOTHER POINT

to which I attach much importance, and others I have conversed with seem to view it in the same light. Mr. Greeley has been a refractory republican all the time, although he is in the press acknowledged to be the founder of the republican party *par excellence*. The men that he has lifted into prominence have been forever kicking him out. If he criticised Lincoln or Stanton, or hailed Jeff Davis, he was extracted and read out of the party, but brother Greeley has had an awkward habit of not remaining read out. These curses, like other Arab chickens, would come home to roost. Besides, sir, I saw quite a gathering of the typos this evening, and there seemed to be

AN ELECTRIC SYMPATHY

running through that small fragment of the journalistic fraternity, and one of those fellows counted up 7,500 editors, twice as many assistants, 296,000 compositors, a great many thousand builders of presses and melters or makers of types, besides pitching in gratis a whole horde of printer's devils, who will providentially have a vote next fall as Horace is up—all inspired by the tallest Longfellow to the smallest and latest unread author, will feel "bound to attend this general training" because we have never had a printer elected President. Franklin was greater than a president, but he died too early to fill the place; and so, sir, I think with all these elements combining on Horace, he is quite likely to give General Grant more leisure to smoke his cigar in the bosom of his family at their home in the West than the diplomatic entanglement of Mr. Fish's administration of the State Department has of late allowed him. I am glad, sir, that the HERALD, with its usual forecast and independence, first deliberately proposed to the Convention in Cincinnati as its

FIRST CANDIDATE, HORACE GREELEY.

After all their intrigues, squabbles and struggles they had to fall back to Greeley. The politicians there never would have taken the action if they could have helped it, for they, none of them, liked him any too well, but they saw behind them the stalking ghost of the negro vote, the Confederate vote, the "sorehead" vote, the Fenian vote, and the "old army of the democrats" vote, waiting the blast which should awake them to a resurrection.

AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL

the conversation was not of a general character. Several groups, however, were discussing the news from Cincinnati, and among the prominent parties in conversation were an ex-rebel general and foreign envoy, and a leading member of the young democracy well known in this city. The Southern gentleman said that the ex-confederacy would vote solid for Greeley, and that he alone of all available candidates residing north of the old Mason and Dixon line could win a respectable support. Mr. Greeley had boldly advocated the destruction of the peculiar institution of the South, but he had in two sentences, scattered broadcast through the land, advocated universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. The New Yorker, on the contrary, urged that Mr. Greeley had advised a ticket in opposition to the Young Democracy and threw the election into the hands of Tammany two years ago.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Perhaps more excitement was manifested at the Astor House than at any other hotel in the city. It was for years the headquarters of Mr. Weed, of the old political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley, and speculation in regard to the possible consequences of the nomination ran high. One enthusiastic gentleman stated that for the first time in the history of the world a cannon had been fired in New York in honor of Horace Greeley. Old peculiarities, however, were forgotten in the excitement of the hour, and Mr. Greeley, with white hat and coat, was the pet of the public and most popular man in the city.

AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

About seven o'clock last evening Mr. Horace Greeley came into the reading room of the Union League Club, but the advent of the presumptive President of the United States did not create that enthusiasm which might have been expected when the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention honored that stronghold of promiscuous republicanism with his presence. He sat down and was about to peruse the columns of a paper when several of his personal friends came forward and congratulated him on receiving the nomination; but the majority of those present, being intensely great men, were rather formal, and those among them who were personally, though not politically favorable to the philosopher of Chapaqua, merely exchanged a cold nod of recognition. A little knot gathered in a corner and discussed the probabilities in an undertone, but after a short sojourn, Mr. Greeley rose to depart, and was accompanied to the door by a few of his admirers. The HERALD reporter, finding a gentleman of observation and penetration, learned from him that the club received the news of Mr. Greeley's nomination with apathy, and were of opinion that the Cincinnati Convention had thrown away its ammunition in the wrong direction. Mr. Greeley had undoubtedly many warm personal friends in the club, but out of the fourteen hundred members he could not number more than a hundred supporters. His nomination caused no apprehension whatever, as the more shrewd members saw in it the element of defeat to the liberals. What they dreaded most was the nomination of Mr. Adams, who had a great number of friends in the club, and as his views on the selection were well known, they feared that if he had been chosen as the candidate of the disaffected republicans he would have harmonized conflicting elements and marshalled a powerful host, but Mr. Greeley, from his protectionist and other peculiar political views, could not fail to be inimical to the majority of the free-trading democrats. Such being the case, a democratic convention was inevitable, and many opinions to that effect prevailed. Towards the latter part of the evening the reading-room and hallway to the billiard room commenced to fill up, and from the tone of conversation a stranger might have imagined that the Convention had been playing an amusing practical joke on an ambitious journalist. Every one was assured that a Democratic Convention would soon be called, and this was the cause of the peaceful air of security which pervaded the social scene. The verdict was evident that the Cincinnati Convention was a failure, and as yet the loyal republicans had not found a foeman worthy of their steel.

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

The scenes around the newspaper offices yesterday afternoon were not unlike those which were so familiar during the late war. Bulletin after bulletin from Cincinnati were read with avidity by the crowds. Early in the day speculation was rife and all sorts of wild opinions were indulged in. As the despatches began to come in, however, a more definite feeling began to pervade the anxious news seekers. Horace Greeley grew as the favorite. In fact, the great point of interest in the whole excitement was the great philosopher's chances.

The benevolent countenance of the illustrious candidate being familiar to everybody there was no difficulty in conjuring up a picture of who the candidate was. The garments, gait and gallantry of

THE GREAT MAN OF CHAPPAQUA

were well known to all. The eloquence of the hero of Printing House square had been heard with admiration in every conceivable place throughout the city, and every one knew Horace Greeley just as well as he did his next door neighbor, and for these reasons and a multitude of others not necessary to be mentioned there was keen expectation as to Mr. Greeley's success or defeat. What made the expectation all the greater was that it seemed to be almost certain that at this late hour of the day Horace Greeley could have become seriously nominated for any office. When, then, his chances became stronger, and it began to appear that Horace was the favorite beyond any humbug, the Cincinnati Convention and Horace Greeley grew into very serious magnitude, and it was admitted on all hands that there was no knowing what might happen.

Finally the news of the victory was announced all over the city. There is no second way of looking at it; there was generally manifested a curious kind of joy that at last the great philosopher had been fittingly recognized. Everybody was glad, apart from party strife. There was an odd mixture of fun and serious importance in the manner in which people spoke of the whole affair. There was no want of respect evinced, so far as could be seen, for Mr. Greeley, and his claims were duly recognized, his honesty was admitted and his

PHILOSOPHICAL AND PHILANTHROPICAL INTENTIONS

were fully appreciated. But the old man, in his white coat, with the goodness of his nature speaking in his eyes, his ambling lounge and his few little eccentric failings familiar to all the children in the land, these tinged the serious fact of his probable promotion to the Presidency with some share of incongruity.

Grant was dead to men's minds. He got hard knocks all around. People talked of him as of a man who ought to want to have peace and get out of the political arena. Of course, there were many exceptions to the general rule of so speaking about him, but it was plain that, face to face with Horace Greeley yesterday, President Grant "couldn't stand it." As for Adams, there was a large element in the city who rejoiced over his defeat, and there had been very much afraid of his victory by a chance. The Irish, of course, were very jubilant over Adams being thrown aside, and were proportionately rejoiced over Mr. Greeley's victory. The Germans, because of Senator Schurz, were glad that Schurz had got such a chance at General Grant. The colored people, blindly and fully, for old man Greeley's sake alone, were enthusiastic at the prospect.

It was not a little amusing to hear the darkies indulge in the wildest

SCHEMES OF FUTURE DOMESTIC

in subsequent dependence on President Greeley. As venerable looking a colored man as colored man well could be, actually believed yesterday that President Greeley was immediately to set up housekeeping at Washington, and this was the mercy of the Lord for Mr. Greeley's greatness of soul and unbounded philanthropy in the abolition cause. A black man of some intelligence made the remark that the man who had been able to do so much in freeing slaves would do equally as much in preserving liberty, and Horace Greeley, he said, was an honest man. Several others of the Ethiopian family, with whom conversations were had, were all so deeply impressed with the new responsibility devolving on them that there may now be absolute need to watch a new tribe of "repeaters" when voting time comes. In a large crowd of colored men, who were met with not far from the great philanthropist's headquarters,

ONE RENEGADE

was discovered, who said he would vote for Grant anyhow, because General Grant was a soldier and he (renegade) was one too. As a general thing, the colored people, though very fond of "Massa" Horace, don't seem to have a very exact notion of the way things are going.

Perhaps the Irish element in the city, next to Mr. Greeley himself, were better pleased at the Convention's choice than any other. With the Irish in this city the great Sage has ever been very popular—partly for his unbounded good nature and easy "gullibility," and partly because he has the Milesian blood in his veins. But apart from searching for any abstruse reasons for Mr. Greeley's popularity, it is just to say the Irish were yesterday most outspoken in their jubilation over his nomination. Not that there was not a good deal of sly joking as to

MR. GREELEY'S DRAWBACKS AS A MODEL MAN.

there was plenty of that, but, judging from the manner in which the nomination was received, it was fairly demonstrated that Mr. Greeley could command the lion's share of the Irish vote in this city against Grant or most other men. It was a common expression among Irishmen yesterday that they would vote for Mr. Greeley anyhow. Then, again, there was a good deal of plain speaking among some of the more prominent Irishmen in regard to Horace and the democracy. This was a point, however, about which many conflicting opinions were uttered—some people saying that the democracy were

CERTAIN TO TAKE HORACE UP

and stand by him against Grant; others, again, that there was danger of Mr. Greeley being thrown overboard by Irish and all when the push came. But the truth is that Mr. Greeley's nomination created such a fuss among politicians of all stripes yesterday that it would be impossible to chronicle the many phases of the political pool.

Nor were the Germans out of the general excitement. The fact that Senator Schurz had been such a prominent personage at the Convention was quite enough to bring into the general chorus

THE GERMAN VOICE

of the city. With the Germans, too, Mr. Greeley is very popular, and many of them yesterday recalled favors in the cause of philanthropy done by Mr. Greeley to their fellow countrymen in years long gone by. As for the more common and incidental favors—such as attending meetings, helping associations, allowing his name to be used on lists of officers and making philosophical addresses—these were too numerous in Mr. Greeley's history to be remembered specifically by Germans or anybody else; but so far as yesterday goes Mr. Greeley had the German heart of the city at the command of his benevolent countenance.

Underlying all the humorous jokes at the great politician's outcrop, there was in every class of society an extraordinary exhibition of good nature manifested toward

THE VICTORIOUS GREELEY.

Perhaps no other man in the city or country could have called forth such an admixture of seriousness and jocosity as did the name of the liberal candidate for the Presidency and his Cincinnati nomination. But a few weeks ago it did not seem to be anything like a probability that the city would get such a handsome sensation in connection with Mr. Greeley; but now the "old man" is all right, and, perhaps, the sensation may become more serious still.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

After the announcement in the morning papers yesterday that Greeley would probably be nominated at the Cincinnati Convention for President there was more or less excitement as the result of the successive ballots came along and were announced on the bulletins of the respective newspaper offices. The City Hall officials were ever and anon on the lookout for news from the Convention, and when in the afternoon there came the result of the final ballot, and Mr. Greeley was declared to be the choice, the news lit up the countenance of every official that was met with. It produced exactly the result that might be expected to be produced on their countenances had they heard that Comptroller Green had directed each of them to be paid a month's salary in advance. There was no doubt about the City Hall vote. Every man that was met with declared his intention to vote for Greeley. It is scarcely possible to overrate the unanimity of feeling and the intense enthusiasm manifested, not only by the officials, but even by the idle groups who enjoy the umbrageous shades of the budding trees of the Park. Even the newsboys threw into their professional cry of "Extra *Telegram*" an unmistakable heartiness, as they yelled out, with a vim, "Greeley elected President;" thus, in accordance with their calling, being a little in advance of the present actual result of the news of the day. The Park guns, that have on so many occasions done good service for democratic victories, were speedily brought out, under the command of Colonel F. S. Bogue, and placed on the esplanade opposite the site of the large fountain, and were soon, with a tongue of fire, sending forth the news every minute, within the hearing of many thousands. The Star-Spangled Banners were flying from the houses, and as friend met friend he shook hands excitedly, and said, "So Greeley is nominated," and the invariable answer was heard all around, "I'm glad of it." This scene, so exciting and so jubilant, continued until a late hour in the evening.

HORACE GREELEY AT THE LIBERAL CLUB.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth meeting of the New York Liberal Club was held last evening at Plimpton Hall. Horace Greeley, the President, called the meeting to order, and, after making the announcements for the evening, stated that business of the greatest importance prevented him from remaining during the evening, and he would resign the chair to Mr. Osborne, the Vice President. The business of the meeting then proceeded as usual. An essay on the "Atmosphere as a Source of Light" was read by Adolph Ott, illustrated with experiments by Professor Van Der Weyde.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Horace Greeley.

Horace Greeley was born at Amherst, N. H., on February 3, 1811. His father, Zaccheus Greeley, was a farmer, and the family is of Scotch-Irish origin. Horace is the oldest survivor of seven children. All his ancestors, as far as there exists any remembrance, were farmers. He displayed from early childhood an eager thirst after knowledge, and before he was ten years of age he had not only read his father's slender stock of books, but had also borrowed and perused nearly every work within ten miles of his home. Many of these books he studied by the light of pine knots. So great was his craving for information that he resolved early in life to follow the profession of a printer. Although his family removed to West Haven, Vt., in 1821, and young Horace had to assist his father for five years in farming, he at the same time studied constantly and carefully, and in the spring of 1826 entered as an apprentice the office of the *Northern Spectator*, a weekly paper, published in East Poultney, Rutland county, Vt. In that office he labored diligently to learn the art of printing, and soon became an assistant editor.

In June, 1830, Mr. Greeley's apprenticeship was brought to a sudden close by the suspension of the *Spectator*. His family, meantime, had removed to Erie county, Pa., and after spending a few weeks with them he worked for a short time as journeyman printer in Jamestown, also in Lodi, N. Y., and subsequently for a longer period in Erie, Pa. His knowledge of statistics and of party movements and leaders was even then so extensive and accurate that he soon became regarded as a high authority upon those points.

During August, 1831, Mr. Greeley came to New York city. His whole worldly gear upon his arrival consisted of a suit of blue cotton jeans, two brown shirts, a chip hat, a pair of brogues and less than five dollars in money. He speedily secured employment as a journeyman printer, and continued working at his trade in various offices till January 1, 1835, when he commenced business for himself, entering into partnership with Mr. Francis Story. Greeley and Story were the printers of Dr. Sheppard's *Morning Post*, the first penny daily paper ever published in New York. The journal, however, failed in three weeks, and after an existence of six months Mr. Greeley's nascent partnership was dissolved by the death of the junior member of the firm. The *New Yorker*, a weekly journal, devoted to politics and literature, was commenced on the 22d of March, 1834, with Mr. Greeley as editor. Its circulation was very large for that period; still, owing to some defect in its business management, the paper barely supported itself and Mr. Greeley was obliged to add to the slender income derived from that source by engaging in other labors of a similar character. He supplied the *Daily Whig* with leaders for some months, and for a year, in 1838-9, edited the *Jeffersonian*, a weekly paper published in Albany and devoted to the interests of the whig party. During the heated campaign of 1840 he edited the *Log Cabin*, a weekly paper established to promote the election of William H. Harrison to the Presidency. On the 10th day of April, 1841, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the New York Daily *Tribune*, and in the following autumn commenced the Weekly *Tribune*, merging the *Log Cabin* and *New Yorker* therein. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected to Congress to fill a vacancy, and served from December 1 of that year to March 4, 1849. His Congressional career was chiefly distinguished by his opposition to the gross abuse of the mileage system. In 1850 he published a volume of lectures and essays, under the title of "Hints Toward Reform," and during the following year made a voyage to Europe. During his stay in England he served as a juryman at the Crystal Palace Exhibition, and on his return published a volume entitled "Glimpses at Europe." In 1856 he wrote and published a "History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension and Restriction, from 1787 to 1856." In 1859 he travelled overland to California, where he received a very cordial greeting, and was called upon to make a number of public addresses upon politics, the Pacific Railroad, temperance and various other topics. Just before the outbreak of the civil war, and when the Southern States were passing their ordinances of secession, Mr. Greeley, in common with other distinguished men, advocated the policy of permitting their departure in peace. Mr. Greeley, after the rebellion had been virtually crushed, became engaged in compiling a history of the late civil war, together with the causes which led to it, and the work was published under the title of a "History of the American Conflict."

Benjamin Gratz Brown.

The new aspirant for Vice Presidential honors was born in Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1826. He is the namesake of Benjamin Gratz, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fayette county, and the son of Judge Mason Brown, Secretary of State during Governor C. T. Morehead's administration in the "dark and bloody ground." He graduated at the Transylvania University in 1845 and at Yale College in 1847, studied law at Louisville, and about twenty-two years ago he took up his residence in St. Louis, Mo. He was then a young man of sound education, full of talent, energy and pluck, and possessed of all the qualifications necessary to make a stir in the political arena, into which he immediately entered. Bold and confident in his powers, with the nerve to follow his own convictions, he burst at once through the trammels of a whig education and soon made himself felt as one of the leaders of Old Bullion's body guard. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature from 1852 to 1858, and in 1857 he delivered a speech in the Legislature which was the initial movement in behalf of emancipation in that State. A resolution had been offered to the effect that "the emancipation of the slaves, held as property in this State, would be not only impracticable, but that any movement having such an object in view, would be inexpedient, impolitic, unwise and unjust, and should, in the opinion of this General Assembly, be discountenanced by the people of this State." Mr. Brown's denunciation of this resolution and the pro-slavery party was a remarkable effort of eloquence. As editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, which he established in 1854, he and Frank Blair subsequently led the Benton democracy through all its phases of freesoilism, and finally expanded it into the republican party of Missouri. When the war broke out he volunteered and raised a regiment, which assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson, and which he commanded during its term of service. He subsequently commanded a brigade of militia during an invasion of the State. His efforts in behalf of freedom were continued during the progress of the rebellion, and he was foremost in organizing the movements which resulted in the ordinance of emancipation in 1864. He was elected a Senator in Congress from Missouri for the term commencing in 1863 and ending in 1867, serving on the Committees on Military Affairs, Pacific Railroad, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds and Printing. John Brown, formerly a Senator from Kentucky, was his grandfather. Supported by his former journal, the St. Louis *Democrat*, against the entire country press of his party and the State and national administrations, he was elected Governor of Missouri in 1870, beating the regular nominee of his party and breaking down all the monuments of proscription in Missouri. The following personal description of him when he became member of Congress will give a fair idea of his present appearance: He is about the medium height, very slender in figure, with a pale face and fiery red hair and beard. These words do not exaggerate, and scarcely convey an adequate idea of the brilliant hue of his abundant locks. They are "real raving red," nor could his most ardent admirer call them anything else. If he were a lady, this wealth of unourn curls would be, in the present fashion of that hue, a great ornament; but as it is, it makes him certainly striking, though assuredly not handsome. His style of dress is neat and quiet; his manner of speaking calm at first, though rising afterward to warmth and earnestness. One cannot be long in his company without discovering much firmness and resolution of character, combined with an activity peculiar to men of his complexion and lightly built frame." He was the acknowledged leader of the large party of republicans in Missouri who revolted at the attempt of President Grant to interfere with the State election a couple of years ago. His inaugural address as Governor placed him in high favor with the democrats, as they regarded his views in keeping with the great interests of the West, political and material. With the democrats and republicans of the West the name of Benjamin Gratz Brown is considered a tower of strength. On October 4, 1871, his proclamation against the Ku Klux Klan was of the most stringent and emphatic kind.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The following is one of the letters yesterday received from persons rejoicing at the result of the deliberations of the liberal Convention:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—Years ago, when I was a poor little printer's devil, working at $3 per week, inking and running a No. 4 Washington press (twelve hours per day), and aspiring to something more honorable and lucrative, I wrote to Horace Greeley, who has just been nominated by the Cincinnati Convention for advice. Horace was then at Gatesburg, Ill., but he responded, advising all young printers to "stick" to home, father and mother, and in that letter (that I have carefully preserved) he uttered the sentiment, which is worthy of repetition in your columns, "Never leave a place where you can make living wages. A man loses all the character he may have gained by removal. Home is the place for all young men, and by removal he loses all the reputation he may have gained by years of toil."

I write from memory, not having Mr. Greeley's letter before me; but this will show:—

First—That Horace Greeley takes a deep interest in every poor little waif who commenced life as he did.

Second—That he is the friend of the "worker," whether that worker be a hod-carrier or a millionaire; and,

Third—That a poor printer, who has battled for years with the world, and who has been brought in contact with its rough edges, in "his ripe old age" can receive (modestly) a compliment that a generous public, represented by its delegates, can pay him. The public sentiments sometimes speaks, and Greeley, the poor printer's devil, is certainly to be the next President of the United States.

AN EX-PRINTER'S DEVIL.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1872.

OUR HEROIC DEAD.

The Soldiers' Meeting in Cooper Union Last Evening—Thomas and the Privates to be Immortalized in Marble.

Agreeable to announcement last evening there was quite an ovation at Cooper Union, the object being to raise funds to erect a monument to the late General George H. Thomas of the Army of the Cumberland. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, streamers and army corps badges, and appropriate and inappropriate mottoes, commemorative of "Old Pop Thomas'" virtues and achievements. Over the chair was a very poor painting of the hero of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and a score of other battles. On the right was the words:—

1861—Of Virginia, his native State: I will help to whip her back again. THOMAS.

On the left were the words:—

1865—"My duty was clear from the beginning of the war."—THOMAS.

Another banner bore the inscription:—

The Rock of Chickamauga.

General Joe Hooker acted as chairman, and was introduced by Governor A. E. Burnside. Fighting Joe made a brief address and was greeted most enthusiastically. Letters were read from General Grant and Sheridan, the former including a check. Stewart L. Woodford made a brilliant speech eulogistic of the dead hero Thomas and the soldiers of Cypress Hill Cemetery, whose deeds are to be immortalized in marble. He was followed by General Judson Kilpatrick, who glowingly depicted Sherman's march to the sea—that was far from the truth and more like the Arabian Nights or Baron Munchausen's tales redressed. It was splendidly delivered and loudly applauded, but very far removed from historical facts. A soldier of the old Seventeenth New York, whose regiment lost more than half its numbers at Lovejoy's station, remarked, after Kilpatrick's description, that he was in doubt whether there had ever been a war of the rebellion and whether there are such men as Sherman, Grant, Kilpatrick and Thomas. The attendance was small and there were but few of Thomas' old officers present. The only ones noticed were Hooker, Kilpatrick, J. C. Robinson, who, at Resaca, dug out the Confederate guns from a fort under cover of darkness; Captain Harvey Millard, of General Rousseau's staff, and Major Perry, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. A glee club, under the leadership of Captain Millard, gave the following that was loudly applauded:—

Mark the dear spot where our chieftain reposes,
Strew over his ashes the laurel and bay;
Weave freshest garlands and sweetest of roses
To hallow the ground where the patriot shall lay.
Let no vain sorrow—for friendship's now rived—
Fill our fond hearts that are swelling with love;
Loud let the anthems of freedom be given
For his promotion to glory above.

Financially considered, the demonstration was a failure, the veteran Generals who aided Thomas, such as Palmer, Stanley, Hazen, Opdycke, Wood, Jeffe. Davis, Granger and Newton, neither appearing in person or approving the movement by letter.

LIBBIE GARRABRANT'S TRIAL.

The trial of Libbie Garrabrant was continued at Paterson yesterday. Crowds of spectators attended the proceedings. The accused herself was again on the stand. Her evidence continued to narrate the story of how Burroughs had come to his death by poison. She admitted having written the note and putting it in the dead man's pocket, and she deciphered the words, which hitherto had been illegible, to be "Whoever finds me." The case is still on and continues to create considerable interest.

Interview with Horace Greeley, the Great Journalist and Statesman.

A Herald Reporter in the "Tribune."

The Philosopher—The Good Old Man's Opinion on the Canvass.

CONGRATULATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

HIS DANGEROUS OPINIONS.

"PROTECTION."

Scenes in Greeley's Private Office.

The *Tribune* office was jubilant over the news of the nomination of their chief for President. Every office boy in the establishment felt as if he had been personally complimented by the choice. From the first rumor of the result crowds of people thronged about the building, anxious, if possible, to see the great nominee himself, but happy even to be under the same roof with him. All sorts of people, politicians, lawyers, office-holders, merchants, judges and even Custom House men thronged the counting room and hung about the door which leads to the Greeley sanctum, trying by every device to win their way to the presence of the philosopher himself. A number of Bohemians, denied admission, tapped every outcoming visitor on the shoulder, and inquired what Mr. Greeley had to say.

ALL DOORS OPENED

for the reporter of the HERALD. He made his way without any obstruction, beyond the courteous kindnesses of the jubilant counting room clerks and the radiant private secretary of Mr. Greeley, to the presence of Mr. Greeley himself. The great philosopher was busy writing when the reporter entered. The desk upon which he wrote was almost on a level with his right ear, but he elevated his arm considerably, and wrote in that position with comparative ease.

THE NOMINEE AT WORK.

The room which Mr. Greeley occupies is in the second story of the *Tribune* building. It fronts on Printing House square, and as Mr. Greeley raises his eyes from his high desk they naturally fall upon the bronze statue of Franklin that adorns the square.

THE EARLY HOURS OF MORNING.

Mr. Greeley came to his duties earlier than usual yesterday morning, being deep in an editorial as early as eleven o'clock. Usually, when he sleeps in the country, he rises at six, and devotes an hour or two to agricultural pursuits before betaking himself to the equally congenial but less healthful avocation of journalism. Yesterday morning, however, was a momentous one. It was natural that he should be interested to know the result of the Cincinnati Convention. So he was down at his office by eleven, and had already commenced upon a leader for to-day's paper when the first despatch, announcing

THE NOMINATION

of Charles Francis Adams, arrived. Sore grief may have rent his heart at this message, but he did not show it. On the contrary, he appeared to think that it was a good nomination, although it probably lacked the element of popularity. He credited the report at once, and determined his policy. "It's a good nomination," said he; "we'll back him."

GREELEY STOCK RISING.

Then came the figures of the ballot. Adams was not nominated, after all. There must be another ballot. The philosopher's hopes rose. The second ballot came; still no choice, Greeley stock rising. Perhaps the heart of even so old a veteran in politics as he may have fluttered, bounded with hope or become weary with suspense. He did not show it, however. He looked as unconcerned as possible, made an occasional remark, gave some directions to his foreman, looked vaguely over a proof or two, went on writing his leader; called his secretary by the wrong name once or twice; suggested to the office boy absent-mindedly that the tariff plank in the platform had been most amicably and admirably arranged, and then, discovering his mistake, repeated his observation to Oliver Johnson, but otherwise no evidence of any absent-mindedness or anxiety appeared.

GREELEY STOCK STILL RISING.

Soon came news that the Gratz Brown men had concentrated on Greeley. Then doubtless his heart leaped high. But his hopes found no expression through his lips.

"Well," said he, "the Greeley men make a good fight any how." He was evidently heartily pleased at the strong support his own peculiar ideas had received at the hands of the Convention.

THE NOMINATION AT LAST.

Then suddenly Sam Sinclair, Jr., came rushing up the steps:—

"Mr. Greeley! Mr. Greeley!" he cried, "the bulletin boards say you are nominated."

The philosopher shot out of his seat.

"No," said he.

"Yes, it is so," said young Sinclair; "I saw it on the bulletin."

The philosopher, with a radiant smile, settled down into his chair and gave himself up to serious thought. What that serious thought was let his future autobiography tell. The great responsibility of the position may have brought itself vividly before him; the delicate chances of the campaign may have threaded mistily through the labyrinth of his brain, or a devout prayer that Heaven would bless his coming struggle may have ascended from his heart. There is no telling what may have been his thoughts at the moment when he was informed that he was one of two or three men destined by the voice of forty millions of people to lead them out of the wilderness.

O'DWYER, HIS SECRETARY,

who was alone with him in the room, leaped to his feet at the first word from Sinclair, and dashed down stairs to confirm the news. In the counting room he met Ben Wood conveying additional confirmation of the report. He ran from one bulletin board to another. The *Telegram* and *Mail* alone had the magic words on their bulletins.

GREELEY NOMINATED.

One bulletin read, "The Greeley men routed."

The Secretary returned to the office almost disheartened. All the evening papers should have had it. But in his room the philosopher had himself received the news from

A FRIENDLY HAND

on the scene. A despatch had come, which read as follows:—

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1872.

By Western Union Telegraph.

TO HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune* office, New York city.

You have been nominated on the sixth ballot by an overwhelming majority. ANSON STAGER.

Friends crowded in at once. The crowds that had been watching the bulletin boards of the afternoon papers changed venue on the instant to the *Tribune* office, and made the ears of the philosopher tingle with their shouts. Finally, in reply to repeated hurrahs, he came down from his sanctum and, standing behind the railings of the counting room, made the following

FIRST SHORT SPEECH OF THE CAMPAIGN.

For brevity it will compare favorably with any heretofore made by his great rival, General Grant. He said:—

I can't make a speech. I thank you, but I stand now in the light of a Speaker of the House, and the Speaker never makes speeches.

The speech finished, the farmer, philosopher, editor and candidate retired again to his editorial sanctum wherein his friends thronged, and even in the intervals of congratulations, elevated his arm to the level of his right ear and spasmodically labored at his leader.

When, about three o'clock, the HERALD reporter came in, he was talking confidently with Sam Sinclair and Oliver Johnson. There was no one else in the room except O'Dwyer, his secretary, who immediately took the HERALD reporter in hand and awaited a favorable opportunity to put him in communication with the great man.

CONFIDENCES.

The official secrets, the intended policy, the programmes of future action that the HERALD reporter heard then disclosed by the happy candidate in the flush moments of his candidacy it would gladden the hearts of his political opponents to know, as a knowledge of the line of prosecution intended by one counsel in a law case would gladden the heart of opposing counsel; but they are buried forever in the most secret memory of the reporter. A lull in this confidential conversation ensued, and then the reporter presented his congratulation.

WHAT MR. GREELEY THINKS OF THE HERALD.

"Of the HERALD, eh?" said Mr. Greeley; "ah, I know the HERALD boys, and I know the HERALD, too. I know it's a Grant paper, but it has always been fair and honest with me. It treated me very kindly the other day—very kindly, indeed, and I venture to say, it will have a good article to-morrow."

"Well, how do you feel about the nomination, Mr. Greeley?"

"Well, now, what can I say but that I am gratified?"

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

"Do you think the democrats will make a separate nomination?"

"Well, the democrats, as far as my knowledge goes, are queer and do a good many queer things. You don't know just what they are up to till they do it. But in all my experience of the democratic leaders I never found them stupid. I never felt much doubt about their accepting the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention."

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

"Do you think that your prospects are favorable against Grant?"

"Well, sir, the people want a new departure. They are tired and worn out with the military ring. They want to forget the war and let bygones be bygones. Now, I think we'd better accept friendliness from the South if they'll be friendly, and I think they will."

THE EFFECT IN THE GOLD ROOM.

At this juncture a new batch of friends came into the room and presented their congratulations.

"Did you hear the effect in the Gold Room, Mr. Greeley?" said one.

"No, I did not."

"Well, when the word came some one in the Gold Room sung out, 'A hundred and twelve millions of gold to be released.' The effect was electrical. At the next turn of the indicator gold fell a half cent."

THE FUTURE SPECIE PAYMENT POLICY.

"Well," said Mr. Greeley, "I'll have that hundred and twelve millions released."

"Ha! ha!" said the visitor; "so you consider your election sure."

"No," responded Mr. Greeley; "but I do